The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3751. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM MEXICO.

The Struggle Between the French and the Mexicans.

PRESIDENT JUAREZ AT SAN LUIS POTOSI.

Reorganization of the Mexican Army to Resist the French.

GEN. DIAZ AT THE HEAD OF THE ARMY.

The Hopes and Prospects of the Mexicans.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUERETARO, Mexico, Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1863.

When I left the United States for Northern Mexico, in June last, you requested me to transmit to you any items of intelligence I might think worthy of publication. I have now been in this region a month, and find a great deal worthy of publication. In fact, the state of affairs here and in the neighboring States is totally different from the current statements of the Press. Those statements are almost purely French fabrications. Very little else is suffered to get into print in the United States or Europe. If this communication ever reaches you, it will be extra fortunate.

I will briefly state what has come under my personal observation, and your readers can judge for themselves.

I have seen President JUAREZ and his surroundings at San Luis Potosi, the present seat of the Government of the Republic. The President and his officials act in harmony. They are full of courage and hope, and exerting themselves with great energy and wisdom in organizing a force to resist the French.

It is a great mistake to believe that even a fractional part of the Mexican people, outside the City of Mexico, hold any sympathy with the French, or feel a disposition to tolerate them in the country under any circumstances. On the contrary, there is a deep and deadly hatred felt toward the invaders *in all the outlying States.* It may be smothered for the moment, but it smoulders in one eternal, universal glow, and it will burst forth here, there, everywhere, with time and opportunity.

It is also a great mistake to suppose that the Mexicans are not able and do not intend to offer any effectual resistance to the French.

As I have stated, the Juarez Government at San Luis Potosi is actively engaged in organizing its forces, with the full determination of fighting the French now and forever.

Gen. DIAZ has been appointed Commander-in-Chief. DIAZ is a young, enterprising, daring man, of superior military attainments. He performed prodigies of valor at the siege of Puebla and evinced military skill of a high order. The Mexican Libefals are looking to this young General with great hope. He has now at his headquarters in San Luis a force of 6,000 men, which is being thoroughly organized, armed and equipped. Gen. DOBLADO, of the State of Guanajuato, has a force of 10,000 men well armed, clothed and paid. He resigned his position as Governor of the State of Guanajuato a few days since, in order to devote himself entirely to military affairs. His headquarters are at the city of Leon. This State Queretero, is also organizing a very respectable force, also Aojaco, and, in fact, all the States of the Republic appear to be doing their best in the raising of forces to contend with the invader.

Gen. NEGRETE is Governor of the States of Puebla and Tlascala, and Commander-in-Chief of the forces of those States. He has already an army which is giving great trouble to the French. A few days ago the Mexican traitor ORONOZ left the City of Mexico to attack him, but his Mexican forces went over to the patriots. ORONOZ was obliged to retreat to the City of Mexico. He has since been imprisoned by FOREY. From all I see and hear, I believe the Juarez Government will soon have a well equipped and efficient army, ready to take the field against the French, of 35,000 to 40,000 men. Then there will be guerrilla bands innumerable.

I think these facts indicate that the struggle between the French and Mexicans is by no means ended. It is true, the Mexicans are greatly impoverished. They need large supplies of arms and other war material with which to carry on the struggle, now so unequal in the matter of supplies.

There is no denying the fact that the relations which naturally exist, and which must constitute the rule of action in the future, between the Mexican nation, as represented by the Juarez Government, and the people of the United States, as represented by their Government at Washington, are sharply defined. The interests of the French invasion and of the Southern Confederacy, for the time being, are here looked upon as identical. Every victory the North gains over the South causes rejoicing here, for it is regarded by every Mexican patriot as a staggering blow to the French invasion as well as to the Southern rebellion; and the masses of the Mexican people are beginning to believe that at no distant day the loyal United States will take an active part in aiding them to come off successful from the desperate struggle they are now maintaining against the European foe.

Señor ROMERO, who recently represented the Mexican Government at Washington, has been appointed a Colonel in the Mexican army, and he is now a member of Gen. DIAZ's Staff. A short time before I left San Luis, the Juarez Government had appointed Senor ZARCO as Minister to the United States, and he was expected to leave for his post in Washington about this time.

The Mexican Usurpers and the Confederate Rebels.

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, of the 5th inst., has later advices from Mexico by way of Acapulco. Guerrilla warfare is constantly going on upon the different roads leading to the City of Mexico. It was conducted with a great deal of bitterness on both sides.

There were fears that Gen. NEGRETE would give some trouble on the road leading to Vera Cruz, as it was reported he was moving with a considerable force to intercept their communications. There seems to be no doubt, from the movements taking place that the present Triumvirate will recognize the Southern Confederacy, and are only now waiting for news from Europe as to whether MAXIMILIAN will accept the throne before they act. *If he does accept, there is no doubt such recognition will take place forthwith.* There is much ill feeling existing between the French and Americans residing in Mexico in regard to this subject. One of the Franco-Mexican papers, published in the City of Mexico, gives this subject its principal attention. It argues that by recognizing the South, they will make the United States perfectly powerless, as the Mexican ports on the Gulf of Mexico, and those on the Pacific coast, will be occupied by French squadrons to defend them. It proceeds to show that by giving the Southern Confederacy ports in which to fit out their privateers, and allowing them to take their prizes into these ports for adjudication, the utmost the United States could do would be to declare war against the present Imperial Government in Mexico. That, however, would be a farce, for they (the Imperial Government of Mexico) would be recognized by all the European Powers, which, combined, would soon blot out of existence the great humbug which has been existing on the American continent—popular sovereignty—the common people attempting to rule! Such humbug has at last exploded, and now it behoves the European Governments to put the final stroke, so as to preserve the peace and the Governments now existing on the continent of Europe.

GEN. ROSECRANS' ARMY.

Official Advices to Tuesday Afternoon.

No Further Demonstrations by the Rebels

Arrival of Gen. Hooker in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Sept. 30.

The *Gazette* says an official dispatch was received from Major-Gen ROSECRANS last night, and dated yesterday afternoon. The situation was unchanged. Our army held a strong defensive position, and no attempt had been made by the enemy to dislodge it.

Major-Gen. HOOKER arrived here last night.

THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA.

A Dispatch from Gen. Reynolds.

The Indianapolis papers publish the following dispatch:

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 24.

To Hon. O. P. Morton:

We have had two days' fighting against large odds of the enemy. The loss is heavy on both sides. Our wounded are now between Bridgeport and Nashville. Indiana troops have fully sustained the honor of the State and nation. Cheerfulness and confidence prevail. J. J. REYNOLDS, Major-General.

NEWS FROM GEN. BURNSIDE.

The Rebels Driven Out of East Tennessee—Gen. Judah in Command at Knoxville—Matters in the City—Rumors from Rosecrans—Additional Particulars of the Fight at Bristol.

KNOXVILLE, Monday, Sept. 28, 1863.

Our occupation of East Tennessee continues comparatively quiet. Of FOSTER'S engagement with CARTER, in which he captured 70, killed 6, wounded 10 and routed the balance, I have sent an account. The expedition to drive the rebels from the railroad was successful. SHACKLEFORD came on the enemy's pickets near Carter's Station. Skirmishing continued all day Monday. The rebels retired into earthworks. The cannonading was kept up all night. The attack was continued till Tuesday, and preparations were completed to capture the party, but they made their escape during the night and left seventeen dead. Our loss was two killed and seven wounded. This leaves East Tennessee clear. The roving bands will be picked up by our cavalry. Our chief interest is concentrated in ROSECRANS, and we await the moment of action. Our boys are in fine health and spirits.

Gen. HARTSUFF left for the North on Friday. Gen. JUDAH is in temporary command of the corps.

Forage and food are plenty. The cavalry and artillery will be remounted for any emergency.

KNOXVILLE, Sept. 24.

Military matters are now in a state of absolute suspense. The rebels had collected the scattered forces of JONES, MUDWALL, JACKSON and CARTER about Jonesboro. Cavalry and infantry were sent out to look after them. Col. FOSTER'S cavalry got round them, and fell on the rear of CARTER'S regiment at Bristol, killed six, wounded ten and captured about one hundred, routing the force utterly. Since then we have had no news. Neither mail nor telegraph is yet in operation. We are in anxious suspense awaiting the movements of ROSECRANS. In the utter absence of all reliable news the air is full of rumors, according to which the rebel numbers are being augmented daily. A fight and defeat of ROSECRANS have been reported three times. To-day he has been demolished by LEE in person, who has abandoned Richmond. I only mention these matters as the rumors we have; no doubt you have the truth. The country is full of spies, and many so-called deserters are playing that *rôle*. Telegraph news is frequently street talk within one hour of its arrival. It is evident to all who observe closely, that there are quite too many managers just now in Tennessee, and it will be some time before affairs can be regulated to run smoothly. As in Kentucky, the lukewarm patriots, who trim their sails to any squall, are exercising too much influence just now. They feted and dined the Confederate officers, took oaths, raised regiments, hurraned for JEFF. DAVIS, and are now delighting our officers with the superabundance of their courtesies.

The dashing belles have doffed the red, white and red, and mounted loyal colors, and may be seen every day accompanied by our gay Lotharios, enjoying equestrian amusements, to the wonder of Union people and disgust of real rebels. It is safe to assert that the chief families of Knoxville are rebels.

INTERESTING FROM MEMPHIS.

Southern Rumors—Gen. Lee at Chattanooga—Affairs at Memphis.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Sept. 26.

The ARGUS has received the Mobile *Evening News* of the 18th. It contains an editorial from the *Atlanta Appeal*, of the 16th, upon the war situation, saying that the seat of war is removed from Virginia to Tennessee or Northern Georgia, and intimates that a great portion of MEADE'S and GRANT'S armies have been sent to the assistance of ROSECRANS.

A lady who has just arrived from Atlanta, Ga., says *Gen. Lee passed through that place, en route for Chattanooga, some ten days ago*; and that Confederate troops had been passing through in great numbers. Some days before, 15,000 militia, from Georgia alone, went to swell the number of BRAGG'S army.

She brings large rumors of the late battles of the 19th and 20th, saying that she heard ROSECRANS was badly whipped, having lost, on the first day, 10,000 killed, with a proportionate number of wounded, and was in full retreat beyond Chattanooga.

To-day there is a Southern grape-vine rumor that ROSECRANS had given BRAGG a severe drubbing.

A Union man from below says that ten thousand cavalry are on the way up through Mississippi, to strike the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. We think there are not that many Confederate troops in the entire State.

Gen. HUELBUT has issued an order forbidding leave of absence or extension of furloughs from this date, until further orders.

CAPTURE OF A VALUABLE PRIZE.

Another Anglo Rebel Steamer Taken.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 30.

A letter from the steamer *Seminole*, dated Rio del Norte, Sept. 12, says:

"The most valuable prize of the war has been captured by the *Seminole*, under command of Commander ROLAND. She is of British build, and over three hundred feet long, and showed British colors. She has evidently been fitted out in England for a rebel man-of-war."

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH

Gillmore's Batteries at Work Again.

Rumored Evacuation by Burnside of East Tennessee.

Affairs on the Rapidan---Lee's Position Critical.

THE UNION RULE AT CHATTANOOGA.

The Rebel Financial Agent in Europe.

From the Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 29th inst., we make the following extracts:

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Sept. 28.

All is still quiet here, except the slow firing from our batteries.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Sept. 28.

The enemy, with their Morris Island batteries, were firing slowly at the ruins of Fort Sumter to-day, for the first time for several weeks. No damage was done. Nothing else stirring.

THE ENEMY EVACUATING EAST TENNESSEE.

BRISTOL, Monday, Sept. 28.

The enemy burned the railroad bridge at Carter's Station, twenty miles from here, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, on Saturday, evacuated the place, and are now retreating in the direction of Knoxville, our forces pursuing.

Our cavalry occupied Jonesboro', Tenn., last night.

FROM THE RAPIDAN.

GORDONSVILLE, Sunday, Sept. 27.

All quiet at the front. Thirteen Yankee pickets, captured near United States Ford, were sent through the lines to the Richmond train. Seven deserters from LANE'S (N. C.) brigade were shot at Orange Court-house yesterday.

GORDONSVILLE, Monday, Sept. 28.

No further movements reported to-day. The enemy's force beyond the Rapidan is represented at 60,000 effective men. MEADE'S headquarters are above Culpepper Court-house. Opinions are conflicting as to whether there will be a fight soon or not.

A NEW FINANCIAL AGENT.

We omitted to mention yesterday that Mr. SPENCE, of London, has ceased to be a financial agent of the Confederate Government, a fact which was announced in the *Sentinel* on Saturday. That paper states that the authority of agent was withdrawn from Mr. SPENCE under financial considerations. Gen. J. C. MCRAE, agent of the Cotton loan, has become the depositary of the Government in Paris, while FRASER, TRENHOLM & Co., of London, who have acted in that capacity for the Government since the war began, continue in charge of our deposits in their city.

AFFAIRS IN CHATTANOOGA.

The Chattanooga (now Atlanta) *Rebel*, of the 24th inst., gives some interesting news about the former city of its publication, now in the occupation of the beleaguered ROSECRANS. It obtains them from a well-known merchant who left there the Monday night after ROSECRANS' defeat:

"There are no trains running to Chattanooga from Nashville, over the bridge at Bridgeport, as was at first stated. The Yankees have no pontoons opposite or near Chattanooga, and had been using the hulk of the old steamer *Paint Rock* as a sort of barge for the crossing of troops. The machinery of the boat having been destroyed by our soldiers before the retreat, was of no use to the enemy. The Yankees have destroyed no property by fire, but the soldiers have gutted, without a single exception, the houses and stores in the town. Many of the houses deserted by our citizens are now occupied with swarms of free negroes of both sexes. Mr. B. states that there were plenty of Yankees in the town when he left Monday night, but the main body were at Macfarlane's Spring. The retreat had already commenced, and there was every evidence of a defeat on the part of the enemy. The utmost confusion and disorder prevailed among them. The wagon trains had already commenced the retrograde movement, and numbers had been sent off before Mr. B. left.

Mr. BEN. CHANDLER was acting Deputy Provost-Marshal, and GEORGE RIDER, (formerly constable of the district, was also an *attaché* of the Provost-Marshal's office.

The enemy have not constructed any new earthworks around Chattanooga, but had materially strengthened our old deserted forts. The fort beyond the cemetery was mounted with six guns.

ROSECRANS had been in Chattanooga nearly all the time since its first occupation by his forces.

The Yankees have left no provisions for any one save the Abolition sympathizers, and some of the loyal Southern people were actually subsisting upon parched corn.

The enemy had received no reinforcements up to Monday night from GRANT'S army. They were under the impression that Gen. JOE JOHNSTON commanded our army.

The following citizens of Chattanooga and vicinity were arrested and confined by the enemy: Capt. Moses Wells, L. Ryle, Dr. Gillespie, R. Simpson, Repan, Sr., Mr. McGill, Mr. McCreary, and Mr. Davis Swick.

The pretended charge against the last mentioned gentleman was that he had threatened to poison his well if the Yankees ever came to Chattanooga. Mr. McCreary has been robbed of everything, and was sick in bed when arrested.

LEE'S ARMY IN JEOPARDY.

In yesterday's TIMES we published a synopsis of the following extracts from the Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 26th:

"After two distinct reports of the recapture of Chattanooga, we have now the intelligence that the enemy is still in possession of this stronghold; that he is probably strengthening his works, and that our lines have not been advanced further than within four miles of the town. *While events linger in Tennessee, the situation in Northern Virginia has become critical.* The enemy is preparing for a general attack on the lines of the Rapidan. In the past few days the enemy has been massing his troops and forces at Culpepper. His positions has been reconnoitered, and his encroachments on the railroad and river indicate very plainly the determination to fight. Large forces of the enemy already occupy the railroad between Mitchell's Station and Rapidan Station. There may also be observed from our position three lines of encampment in the neighborhood of Pony Mountain and Snephardsburgh. This latter division of the enemy's forces fronts the Rapidan in the vicinity of Somerville and Raccoon Ford.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED AT CHICKAMAUGA.

NEAR CHATTANOGA, Thursdhy, Sept. 24.

The report from Gen. HOOD last night was favorable. Our prisoners will reach 7,000, of whom 2,000 were wounded. We have 25 stands of colors and guydons, 36 pieces of artillery and 15,000 small arms.

ATLANTA, Friday, Sept. 25.

Several trains with wounded have arrived. Reports of affairs above are conflicting. We are inclined to believe the enemy are fortifying Chattanooga. Our lines are within four miles of that place. Officers state that ROSECRANS sent two flags-of-truce, asking permission to bury the dead and relieve the wounded. Gen. BRAGG rejected both applications, replying that he had enough Yankee prisoners to bury the dead, and Yankee surgeons to attend their wounded. There was no fighting yesterday. The Yankee prisoners have an abundance of counterfeit money. Some of them have been brought in in irons for passing it.

Sinking of the Steamboat Hannibal.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Sept. 17.

The steamboat *Hannibal*, of St. Louis, sunk this morning, caused by some accident not yet ascertained, five miles above Donalsonville, La. She had a full freight for St. Louis, nearly all of which went down with the boat. The passengers were saved.

Death of Major C. W. Sees.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Wednesday Sept. 30.

Major C. W. SEES, Aid to the Governor and Chief of Transportation and the Telegraph, died here this morning at 7 o'clock, after an illness of several hours.

UNION MASS MEETING.

Immense Gathering of the Loyal of All Parties at Cooper Institute.

Speeches of Senator Morgan, Vice-President Hamlin, Admiral Farragut, Gen. Cochrane, Hon. E. B. Washburne of Illinois, Hon. Mr. Hahn of Louisiana, Hon. M. I. Townsend and Others.

The mass meeting held at the Cooper Institute last evening, to ratify the nominations of the Union Syracuse Convention, was one of the largest and most enthusiastic gatherings ever seen in this City. Long before the meeting was called to order, every seat in the large hall was occupied, as well as every foot of standing room in the aisles and lobbies. In addition to the immense throng that filled the hall inside, an audience equally large of those who were unable to gain admittance, assembled around the various stands outside, where they were addressed by distinguished speakers. It was, in fact, a spontaneous outpouring of the people, without distinction of party, and augured well for the success of the Union and anti-partisan ticket which it was called on to ratify. The hall inside was beautifully decorated with the Stars and Stripes, and with banners on which were inscribed patriotic sentiments like the following:

"A common Union—to maintain the power, the glory and the integrity of the nation."

"Pledged to unconditional loyalty."

"America wants no friend, acknowledges the fidelity of no citizen, who, after war is declared, condemns the justice of her cause and sympathizes with the enemy. All such are traitors in their hearts."—*Stephen A. Douglas.*

Upon the platform were seated a large number of our prominent citizens of all parties. Among the more prominent of whom were Vice-President HAMLIN, Senator E. D. MORGAN and Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT. As these distinguished gentlemen came upon the stand they were greeted by the entire audience with prolonged cheers—Admiral FARRAGUT being received with special marks of enthusiasm.

At 8 o'clock, WM. A. DARLING, Chairman of the Union Committee, called the meeting to order, and, with a few complimentary remarks, announced as the Chairman of the meeting, Senator E. D. MORGAN. After the applause with which the announcement was received had subsided, Senator MORGAN stepped forward to the desk and addressed the audience as follows:

SPEECH OF EX-GOV. MORGAN.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: For the honor of presiding over this large assemblage of intelligent men, drawn together for patriotic but not for partisan purposes, I beg to make my most cordial acknowledgments. You have assembled, gentlemen, for high purposes; grave responsibilities rest upon all of us. The present is a period of great peril to the country. You are assembled to adopt whatever measures are in your power to sustain the Government of the United States in its efforts to maintain the national life. [Applause.] The voice of this City, when expressed with any degree of unanimity, needs to-night to speak for the nation. I am sure it will speak for a vigorous prosecution of the war, until those in rebellion shall lay down their arms, and the Constitution and the laws have uniform sway. [Applause.] When this shall have been accomplished, I believe you will make equally vigorous exertions to keep the Union which our fathers formed indissoluble forever. [Applause.] It is painful to know that the war upon the Government—now of thirty months' duration—is not yet ended. It is still more painful to believe that it will be, for a longer or a shorter period, just in proportion as those who are endeavoring to destroy the Government receive encouragement through divisions at the North. [Applause, and a Voice—"FERNANDO WOOD is one."] While one portion of the people are seen giving to the National Government only a formal, conditional and doubtful support, and another portion are positively against it, you need scarcely expect any different result. Justice to our soldiers in the field, who have so long and bravely struggled for the country—justice to the memory of those who have died in the service, and justice to ourselves, demand a speedily conquered peace. Such a peace would soon be realized but for our political divisions, for it need not be shown that whenever the people of the Free States shall, discarding all partisan objects, come squarely and unitedly to the support of the Government, the rebels will lay down their arms. What a glorious evidence of patriotism would it be, my friends, to have presented for the suffrages of the people during this unnatural war but one ticket, representing all—all for the defence and maintenance of the Government. [Applause.] This would be, what indeed it ought to be, country paramount to party. [Great applause.] But the time is not distant when there will be but two parties in this contest, one for and the other against, the country. [Applause.] Those occupying doubtful positions will gradually disappear from all public consideration. [Applause.] There is a range of mountains in New-Hampshire, of difficult and dangerous ascent, from the top of which only partial and unsatisfactory views views can be obtained, while high above them rests Mount Washington, from the top of which can be seen the beauty and grandeur of the Creator's works. Not a few of the political adherents of a once great and powerful political party occupy a position equivalent only to this lower range of mountains. The public welfare demands that they should take a higher political standpoint. It is greatly to be wished that they ascend Mount Washington and breathe its purer atmosphere, plant the American flag upon its topmost peak, and "if any man undertakes to haul it down, shoot him on the spot." [Applause, enthusiastic and long-continued, and three cheers for Gen. DIX.] On this high and firm position, they will be able to cooperate in maintaining the national authority over our whole domain, and to make perpetual the Government formed by our Fathers. With all such, whatever may be their political antecedents, we will cordially and faithfully labor till the rebellion is crushed and the Union restored. [Great applause.]

The following list of Vice Presidents was then read and unanimously adopted:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

William B. Astor.	Wm. A. Darling.	A. T. Stewart,	Robt. A. Adams,	Lorin Palmer,
Peter Cooper	H. D. Walbridge.	S. D. Moulton,	John Hickey,	Wm. C. Burns,
George Opdyke.	M. H. Grinnell.	John Lambert,	Sylvanus Gedney,	Abraham Lent,
Robt. H. McCurdy.	D. R. Martin.	Jesse Hoyt,	F. B. Van Vleck,	Abram T. Riker,
David Dows.	Royal Phelps.	L. B. Woodruff,	John Seymour,	John T. Harding,
R. M. Blatchford.	L. W. Jerome.	M. O. Roberts.	Amos Stookey,	Wm. Palmer,
F. Sturges.	Loyal Phelps.	A. M. Bininger,	Js. Winterbottom,	H'y A. Huributt,
Geo. B. DeForest.	Wm. Tucker.	J. W. Edmonds,	Aug. Weisman,	John Lewis,
Chas. Ludington.	Morris Ketchum.	Horace H. Day,	James Norval,	Darius Clark,
Nathan C. Ely.	John Lawson.	G. A. Conover,	A. N. Lewis,	Wm. Montross,
John A. Stevens.	Hiram Barney.	John Slossen,	J. C. Chamberlin'	Al'n W. Griswold,
Daniel Drew.	Hamilton Fish.	C. Vanderbilt,	Michael Devoy,	Wm. A. Dooley,
D. A. Cushman.	George Bancroft.	A. S. Williamson.	Andrew Craft.	John W. Marshall,
Jas. Wadsworth.	Wm. Hibbard.	Abram Wakeman.	W. H. De Camp.	E. E. Ellery,
Isaac Frost.	Chas. H. Marshall,	Geo. W. Booth,	James E. Coulter,	Francis A. Stout.
J. S. Bennet,	Jas. W. Beekman,	H. Worcester,	Chas. V. Lewis,	Dr. S. Stackelroth,
Cyrus Curtis.	Amos R. Eno,	R. D. Lathrop,	Peter Coutant,	Geo. B. Van Brunt,
J. A. Westervelt.	O. DeForest Grant,	H. A. Cram,	Chas. Nettleton,	Thomas Jones, Jr.,
Andrew Carrigan.	Murray Hoffman,	W. Anthon,	James Owens.	W. G. King,
Wm. V. Bradg.	Eugene Kelticlas.	James Harper.	Henry Richard,	John Conley,
John J. Phelps,	C. H. Tucker,	H. B. Stanton,	John M. Knox,	Seth C. Geer,
Oscar Hawley,	J. D. Ottiwell,	W. M. Evarts,	Edward Colin,	John M. Reed,
P. M. Wetmore,	Andrew Bleakley,	W. E. Waring,	J. R. Lawrence,	Fred. Schweidler,
William Hall,	Le Gd. B. Cannon,	Thos. C. Acton,	Thos. H. Martin,	Geo. C. Hadbeck,
Wm. R. Stewart,	Wm. B. Crosby,	Chris. Schwartz,	B. O. Wandell.	N. Cahbe,
J. G. Lightbody,	Isaac O. Hunt,	W. C. Bryant,	S. T. McKinney.	E. H. Reed,
B. F. Manierre,	William Orton,	A. W. Bradford,	Wm. J. O'Byrne.	J. A. Williams,
D. B. Knapp,	Asa Stevens.	Johan. Linau,	Thos. Chrystie,	Peter Fritz,
Robt. T. Rosevelt,	W. M. Vermilye,	S. S. Wyckoff,	James Lee,	F. A. Leggett,
Waldo Hutchins,	Henry A. Burr,	Isaac Lewis,	Thos. C. Thornton,	Chas. Gould,
Guy R. Pelton,	Charles Fox.	J. J. Townsend,	F. S. Winston,	S. H. Crook.
Daniel L. Pettee,	Geo. W. Perkins,	E. Phillips,	James P. Walker,	Daniel B. Davis.
Robt L. Darragh,	Min. Tompkins.	W. H. Falconer,	H. Von Senden,	Henry Wilson,
A. Willmann.	Simeon Draper,	John W. Thorne,	E. F. Leuder,	D. D. Conover,
Frank E. Howe,	Oscar Coles.	Geo. T. Gilbert.	Chas. Sackrueter.	Eneas Elliott,
Ed. B. Wesley,	A. C. Kingsland,	P. C. Van Wyck,	Richard Holloway,	John Martin.
E. G. Benedict,	J. T. Hogeboom.	Alfred M. Coffin,	C. J. Livingston,	Isaac T. Smith,
Wm. C. Noyes,	R. F. Andrews,	Louis Naumann.		Joseph Colgate.
Jos. Southworth,	D. Dudley Field,	A. P. Mann,		
Thomas Little,	F. D. Malignon,	Ira A. Allen,		
Jos. B. Taylor,	Wm. Marston,	J. F. Freeborn,		
A. Hoogland,	S. Waterman,	P. Frankenheimer		
John V. Gridley,	J. P. Richards,	E. F. Sheppard,		
Christian Klaeser,	J. F. Depeyster,	H. Southmayd,		
John Chadwick,	Jas. Y. Watkins,	Simon Hazelton,		
James Kelly,	Henry H. Haight,	Wm. Hall,		
Wm. H. Gilson,	Wm. Lambier, Jr.,	Francis F. Resch,		
Henry H. Heulat,	A. M. C. Pennington,	Jas. M. Tuthill,		
John H. White,	T. B. Van Buren,	G. A. Seixas,		
Peter S. Titus,	S. B. Vance,	Jacob L. Dodge,		
E. W. Collin,	S. P. Gilbert.	Gideon T. Walker,		
Dr. S. Waterman,	Wm. Dunning,	A. Cameron,		
J. B. Crane,	J. H. Mahoney,	Chas. H. Hall,		
David Miller,	E. C. Cowden,	M. C. Fordham,		
C. E. Whitehead,	Richard Kelley,	Benj. Sherwood,		
Edgar Ketchum,	John Wilson,	J. M. Patterson,		
D. D. Conners,	Jas. S. Gibbons,	D. Willis James,		
A. B. Demarest.	George Manchot,	Samuel C. Reed.		
James Harrison,	H. C. Dunnett,	Chas. H. Fielden,		
A. C. Ras,	Wm. A. Butler,	Spencer Kirby,		
Isaac McGay,	Gust. Friedeborn,	Andrew Doran,		
Dennis McCabe,	Wm. Atkinson,	Isaac J. Oliver,		
C. P. Alexander.	W. H. Bull,	John O. Hurndt.		

SECRETARIES.

Horace Leland,	J. Solas Ritterban,	Wm. Drummond,
Fred. C. Wagner,	Jas. Walton,	Chas. Marx,
Dr. Becker,	Henry B. Purdy,	J. Wilson Green,
Joseph Pollock,	Wm. M. Smith,	Henry Bischoff,
Thos. Stewart,	Raymond Condon,	John Dwyer,
Chas. L. Frost,	Herman Mehle,	Geo. B. Deane,
Norman Francis,	P. Frankenheimer	M. K. Randell,
Wm. Buckley,	Nath. H. Hall,	Geo. F. Doak.
Fred. M. Patrick,	F. W. Shappard,	Jas. McCarten,
Robt. Dwight,	Edw. Welsh,	Theo. Roosevelt,
John Lindsey,	John Shipton,	Luther Horton,
Dr. Schwarzenbeg,	Chris. Pallman,	Wm. A. Sidney,
Jos. Archibald,	Norman Stratton,	J. D. Coster,
George Major,	Wm. J. Bunce.	Richard G. Hunt,
Wm. Kallock.	Wm. C. Hanna.	M. C. Manschung,
Henry Frank,	Allen Cooper.	J. A. Sidney Doane,
Seymour A. Bunce,	Dr. Snodgrass,	George Grundy,
W. H. Veitch,	Wm. Allen.	John A. Porter,
G. J. Rusch,	Alex. McLeod.	Wm. Cotter,
Edward Kearney,	H. Peters Gray,	Wm. Grassa.
John E. Kelly,	D. H. Printup,	James McCarthy,
Wm. G. L. King,	W. E. Dodge, Jr.,	Francis Bonitt,
Jas. G. McAdam,	W. B. T. Milliken,	Chas. L. Gowdy,
Augustus Gotze,	Henry S. Wallace,	Addison Brown,
St'phen Chatterton,	J. M. Patterson,	Henry C. Robe.
David Wetmore,	E. M. Perley,	Henry C. Parks,
	H. N. Sherwood.	

E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq., United States District-Attorney, then read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we approve and indorse the action of the Union State Convention, and will do everything in our power to give effect to the principles there set forth, and to elect the candidates put in nomination for the State offices to be filled at the coming election.

Resolved, That we regard this election as one of paramount importance, inasmuch as it will decide whether the State of New-York is to stand by the National Government in its endeavors to restore the Union by suppressing the rebellion, or whether its immense influence shall be devoted to crippling the Government, by defeating its war measures, and thus giving indirect but most effectual aid to the rebels in arms against its authority.

Resolved, That we are in favor of peace at the earliest moment, when it can be restored consistently with the national honor, the integrity of the Union, and the supremacy of the Constitution over every foot of the national domain; and that, inasmuch as such peace can be secured in no other way, we urge a vigorous and determined prosecution of the war, and pledge ourselves to sustain the Government in whatever measures it may find necessary for the reinforcement of the Union armies and the final triumph of the Union cause.

Resolved, That, in the recent victories of the Union troops, we hail the proofs of the military skill of our Generals and the consummate valor of the citizen soldiers of the Republic; and we tender to them the heartfelt thanks of the people of the State of New-York, and pledge them the undying remembrance of their children to the latest generation.

Resolved, That we concur most heartily in the declaration of Congress and of the Executive, that this war is waged solely for the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union and the Constitution, and that when these objects shall have been accomplished it ought to cease; and that we approve, as just and necessary means for their accomplishment, of the Confiscation act, the act of Emancipation, the act authorizing the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, and the enrollment of the national forces; and, in the main, without regard to minute details, of the action of all departments of the Government in the measures they have adopted for the prompt and permanent restoration of the authority of the National Constitution.

Resolved, That the official action of Gov. SEYMOUR has tended to weaken the National Government, and to defeat its efforts for the suppression of the rebellion—that it gave virtual encouragement to the mob in this City, which, under pretence of resisting the draft, perpetrated the most infamous acts of outrage upon the persons and property of unoffending citizens—and that justice to the sacred cause of the Union, as well as to the loyal sentiment of the Empire State, demands a reversal of the vote by which he was made the temporary executor of its laws and the assumed representative of its will.

Resolved, That we enter upon this canvass in no partisan spirit, but with a sincere and patriotic purpose to give all possible support to the National Government in its contest with the rebellion, and that we invite loyal and patriotic citizens, without distinction of party, to cooperate with us in electing the ticket put in nomination by the Union Convention at Syracuse.

The reading of the resolutions was repeatedly interrupted with applause. The resolution indorsing the Conscation act and the Emancipation Proclamation were received with special marks of approval, the audience rising to their feet and giving three cheers.

HON. W. SMITH'S SPEECH.

Hon. W. SMITH, after reading the resolutions, said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have but enacted the part laid out for me by your Committee of Arrangements, and, in not exceeding that part, I have to congratulate you that among the distinguished speakers and personages present here to-night is, in the first place, the Vice-President of the United States, [cheers,] representing the civil department of the Government,—who has done so much to sustain this country under the wise patriotism and the noble and fearless devotion of the President of the United States, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [Enthusiastic cheers.] I have to congratulate you in having representatives of our gallant army here to-night, and, as you have yourselves discovered, the gallant Admiral, who, born in Virginia, still loves the broad flag and the limitless territory over which it floats. [Applause, and three cheers for Admiral FARRAGUT.]

The Secretary announced that a large number of letters had been received from gentlemen invited to be present—one of which, from Gen. JOHN A. DIX, [cheers,] the Committee had selected to be read. The rest would appear in the morning papers:

LETTER OF HON. JOHN A. DIX.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1863.

To Messrs. H. Smith, John Keyser, J. G. Abbe, A. M. Palmer, Samuel Sinclair, S. L. Hull, John Fitch.

GENTLEMEN: I have no time to attend or address political meetings; but within the sphere of my military duties I trust I am contributing to the great object every good citizen must have at heart—the overthrow of the gigantic rebellion, which has for more than two years threatened the destruction of the Union. It has always been my hope that all parties would be united as one man so long as a single armed insurgent remained in the field. I have labored, and shall labor to the end, with my Democratic friends, to bring to the support of the Government the whole power and prestige of the great and patriotic party, of which we are members, and to take a leading part in the military movements, by which the public honor is to be preserved and the authority of the Union vindicated. I have seen, with the deepest regret, Peace men taken to its bosom and admitted into its councils; men who are in favor of withdrawing our armies from the field and virtually acknowledging the success of the insurgents; men whose influence can have no other results than to paralyze its strength, to dull its patriotism, and to debauch its political virtue. While this peril overshadows the party, my proper sphere of labor is with it—to warn it of its danger, to conjure it, as it values its good name, as it venerates the memory of the patriots it has given to the public service in past seasons of adversity and trial, and as it respects the heroic spirits it has sent out from its ranks to do battle for the Constitution and the Union—to conjure it by all these sacred recollections and inspiring associations to cast out the false men who are luring it to destruction, and to vindicate its integrity, its honor and its patriotism by giving to the Government the unqualified support which is due to the country and to itself.

On this subject I have dwelt more at length in a letter to the War Democrats of Wisconsin.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN A. DIX.

The Chairman then introduced to the audience Vice-President HAMLIN, who was received with prolonged and warm applause—three cheers and a tiger. He said:

SPEECH OF VICE-PRESIDENT HAMLIN.

LADIES AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES: [Cheers.] I come before you to-night a targetted conscript. [Laughter.] In the absence of that noble man whom we have elevated to the first position within the State of Maine, and who is detained by indisposition, I have allowed myself to be conscripted, to say a few words which he would have better uttered had he been present. [Three cheers for Maine were called for and given with a will.] I think you will indulge me in a little self-congratulation upon the present occasion if I say that I am proud to hail from the Eastern State. [Cries of "Good!" and cheers.] It is said that we have nothing but ice, that does not need the protecting care of Government, but I tell you, gentlemen, we have *men*—high minded men. [Cheers and a Voice—"You send good samples here."] The Golden State that sits like a Queen upon the Pacific coast sent over her challenge to the Far East, and the Northeast sent back its echoing sound of twenty thousand majority. [Applause.] And now all eyes are watching and all hearts are beating with anxiety as to what shall be the verdict of the Empire State. [Cheers.] Mr. President, I know not what to say to this vast assemblage. I might better come here and take a coal that is burning upon the fire of your altar, and apply it to

DOWN THE HARBOR.

Grand Aquatic Excursion of the Russian Officers.

THEY VISIT THE FORTIFICATIONS.

The beautiful weather of yesterday was improved in a manner at once instructive and agreeable to our Muscovite guests, the officers of the Russian squadron now at anchor in the North River. The Pilot Commissioners of this port had with happy tact, conceived that a visit to our fortifications and a trip around the harbor under fair skies and with fresh breezes cooling the atmosphere, would be an entertainment that the Russian officers would relish, and which would, also, be most appropriate to their taste and their profession. Acting upon this idea they, within a few days, invited the strangers to make the tour of our upper and lower bay under their auspices, and the courtesy having been cordially accepted, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a goodly company of notables from our City and its neighborhood, assembled at the foot of Whitehall-street and embarked on board the steamer *Traveller* Capt. McNEIL.

Among the party were the following Russian officers who had obeyed the sentiment of the proverb that "punctuality is the politeness of Kings," and were there and ready at an early hour: Capt. Bontakoff, representing the Russian Admiral, who was not present owing to indisposition; Capt. Sabonin ——; Commanders Lonoff, Nicoleff and Baye ——; Lieutenants—Abinoff, Palingren, Delivrow, Sokoloff, Jacobin and Tatinoff; Sub Lieutenants—Kacuinhoff, Sagonoff, Feodoneff, and Nicheulkoff; Midshipmen—Bikoff, Chilkowsky, Berg, Alexoff, Tuder and Brofzin. Medical Staff—Drs. Johanzen and Luzioniff, and Masters Kozloff, Korgoeff and Diakoff. Artillery Officers—Kogocheff and Friedofsky. Our own official circle was represented by Pilot Commissioners Chas. H. Marshall, E. W. Blunt, Capt. Russell Sturges, R. L. Taylor and E. E. Morgan. Among other distinguished invited guests were Admiral Paulding, Gen. Canby and Staff, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Mayor Opdyke, Collector Barney, Police Commissioner Acton Peter Cooper, Recorder Hoffman, E. Delafield Smith, Gen. S. Van Vliet, Capt. Ezra Nye, Robert Dale Owen, Judge Hiesland, of Louisiana, and Edwin A. Stevens, Esq., of New Jersey, with many others scarcely less well known. Several Italian gentlemen had likwise been invited, among whom were Messrs. Bo ta, Albinola and Fabbri.

The whole party having at length found comfortable location on board the vessel shortly after 10 o'clock, the latter left her moorings amid the huzzas of the crowd on shore and the booming of her signal gun,—the American and Russian flags gaily fluttering from her peak and mizzen.

When the boat was opposite Fort Columbus, on Governor's Island, a salute of 15 guns was fired from Castle william, and reechoed instantly by Fort Wood on Bedloe's Island, and by all the other forts in succession, in obedience to the following official order:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. TROOPS,
NEW YORK CITY AND HARBOR,
NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 29, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 70.—The Admiral commanding the Russian fleet now in the Harbor of New-York, will make an excursion down the bay to-morrow, (Wednesday,) the 30th inst., by invitation of the Pilot Commissioners.

Commanding officers of forts at which the steamer *Traveler* (conveying the party) may touch or pass, will give the Admiral's salute of fifteen guns.

By order of Brig.-Gen. CANBY.
C. S. CHRISTENSON, Assistant Adjt.-General.

The steamer received the same compliment at Fort Lafayette.

On nearing Fort Richmond, on the Staten Island shore, a new feature in saluting awakened the intensest interest of the Russian guests, who were all eyes and ears to the novelties of the day, and seemed delighted with everything they heard and saw. After the eleven ordinary shots had been fired, the concluding four were given from one of our monster 15-inch guns, throwing a ball of 460 pounds a distance of five miles. The roar of this iron mammoth fairly seemed to shake the bay, and edified the Muscovitan artillery gentlemen exceedingly. They drew their small field-glasses from their pockets, and surveyed the operations of the gunners ashore with breathless attention.

At Sandy Hook the extensive works were thoroughly inspected, and it is only in compliance with Gen. CANBY's special request to the representatives of the Press that we abstain from all description. At 2¾ P. M. the prow of the *Traveler* was again turned from Sandy Hook, and the whole party was summoned to partake of a handsome and abundant collation set forth on board by the hospitality of the Commissioners. Capt. SEBORN was called by the good hosts to the Chair, sustained on his right by the Russian Capt. BOUTAKOFF and Gen. CANBY, and on the left by Admiral PAULDING and Mayor OPDYKE.

A pleasant period having passed in discussing the savory treasures of the table, the Chair called upon WM. ALLEN BUTLER, Esq., to do the oratorical honors of the day on behalf of the Board of Pilot Commissioners, whose legal counsel he is. This pleasing duty was ably and happily performed, and the Chairman announced the toasts, as follows:

"The President of the United States." [Cheers and applause.]

"The Emperor of Russia," to which Capt. BONTAKOFF replied in a few words of courteous acknowledgement and wishes for the prosperity of the United States.

"The Army of the United States." Responses by Gens. VAN VLIET and CANBY.

"The Navy of the United States," responded to by Admiral PAULDING.

"The Russian Army" called out Capt. AIENHOFF, who, in a word, alluded to the discipline and *furore* of the Russian soldier, and his attachment to his Emperor and his country.

"The Russian Navy." Response by Lieut. GARCHERON.

"The City of New-York," "The Pilot Commissioners," &c., called out Mayor OPDYKE and CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq.

Mr. E. W. BLUNT, after a stirring speech, proposed "Our harbor—it is to be defended against both foreign and domestic encroachments." "The health of Rev. Dr. BELLOWS" having been offered by Capt. MARSHALL, elicited from that distinguished divine an appropriate reply, and Mr. BLUNT's sentiment:

"The honest, legal and patriotic clergy of the United States," was honored by Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, in one of his finest post-prandial efforts. Recorder HOFFMAN, Judge HIESLAND, of Louisiana, E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq., and others responded eloquently, and humorously to various toasts addressed to the Pilot Commissioners of New-York and New-Jersey, and when this jovial and interesting episode of the trip had, at length, concluded to the satisfaction of all present, the steamer swung into the stream, and under the refreshing influence of a brisk landward breeze, bore merrily up the harbor, passing around and among the Russian fleet, bestowing and receiving unlimited huzzas. Nothing occurred to mar the continual harmony and pleasure of the occasion, and toward sundown the whole party were safely landed at Pier No. 11 North River, after a delightful and memorable jaunt, which seemed to be relished beyond expression by the Russian officers.

The Grand Reception of the Rear-Admiral and Officers of Russian Fleet.

THE PROGRAMME TO-DAY.

The Committee of the Common Council will leave Pier No. 1 East River, at 11 A. M. to-day, in the Government vessel tendered by Surveyor ANDREWS, and proceed to the flagship *Newsky*, of the Russian fleet. Alderman FROMENT will here formally present to Admiral LESSOVSKY for himself and his officers the resolutions tendering the freedom of the City and its hospitalities to them. Immediately after this presentation the officers, under escort of the Committee will leave for the foot of Twenty-third-street, North River, where they will be met by the Common Council and the military, composing the entire First Division, Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD, and escorted, by the route laid down in the programme elsewhere published, to the City Hall. Here the welcome and distinguished guests will review the military. After which they will, in the Governor's Rooms, be welcomed on behalf of the City by His Honor Mayor OPDYKE. At the conclusion of this ceremony our citizens will have an opportunity of personally greeting them.

All citizens on the line of the procession are requested to throw to the breeze the National emblems. Should the day be fine the ovation will be an unprecedentedly brilliant and suggestive one.

The arrangements for the banquet have not yet been perfected.

Visit of Admiral Milne to the Mayor.

Yesterday morning the British Admiral, Sir ALEXANDER MILNE, accompanied by Capt. BARNARD, Capt. HANCOCK, and Lieut. JARDINE, all of the Royal Navy, called with Mr. ARCHIBALD, the British Consul, upon Mayor OPDYKE. His Honor was absent and the distinguished visitors left their cards.

Naval Movements.

AFFAIRS AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

At no time during the the history of the Brooklyn Navy-yard has it presented a more active scene. The stream and yard are full of ships—some days as many as thirty-five, and on others only six or seven. There are at work on these vessels at least five thousand workmen. There is in course of construction a Bishop's derick, composed entirely of iron, which will be completed sometime in December. It will occupy the place of the old wooden one. All the vessels overhauled and repaired in the yard are painted the regulation color, which is now a slate color, though before the rebellion broke out it was black. The three double-enders, the *Peoria*, *Tallahoma* and *Algonquin*, are progressing with all possible dispatch; the two former will be launched inside of six weeks. The frigate *Wamsanogus* is getting along as fast as possible. [illegible] is the largest vessel built by the United States Navy. The *Mercury* was launched last week, and is nearly ready for harbor service. The *Miantonomah* is getting ready for sea. The *Shamrock* is getting her machinery in. The *Maumee* is ready for sea. The *Hartford* and *Richmond* are both nearly ready for sea; these are the two vessels which ran the blockade at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson. The *Richmond* was put in commission yesterday, with the old officers and crew. The *Hartford* has had a thorough overhauling. Mr. W. STRELE, the master carpenter, has 1,100 men alone employed in his Department.

THE NEW GUNBOAT NYACK.

The new gunboat *Nyack* is generally acknowledged to be the most beautiful little craft, and is more of a navy yacht than any vessel in the service. She is 180 feet long, 32 feet wide, and 12 feet depth of hold. Her capacity is 600 tons. Her armament will consist of six broadside 10-inch Dahlgren guns; she will also have a 200-pounder on a pivot, and a 30-inch rifled gun. Her speed will be ten knots an hour. The engines are building at the South Brooklyn Iron Works. The officers' accommodations are equal to those of a first-class United States frigate. The interior decorations will be of the most splendid description. She will be launched next Tuesday, at about 2 o'clock P. M.

THE KEOKUK TO BE RAISED.

The *Keokuk*, well known as the "Whitney Battery," which is now lying sunk off Morris Island, will be raised by Mr. C. W. WHITNEY, associated with Messrs. JOHNSON & HIGGINS, all of this City. She is a two-turreted ram. Her length is 150 feet, breadth 36 feet, and depth of hold 13½ feet. She was built at the Westervelt yard, in this City.

A Tribute to Mrs. Gen. Rosecrans.

On Monday evening, a very handsome tribute of respect was paid to Mrs. Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS, at the residence of WM. HEISMAN, Esq., in Llewellyn Park, near Orange, N.J. The mansion and surrounding grounds were elegantly decorated with colored lamps and ornamental transparencies, adorned with emblematic devices and inscriptions bearing the names of the distinguished husband of the recipient of the evening's ovation and of the victories that have illustrated his career. A large party of invited guests from the neighborhood and this City were present, and shortly after 9 P. M. Mrs. ROSECRANS was formally introduced, and an hour or more was spent in delightful social intercourse. Toward 11 o'clock some fine quartettes were sung at the portals of the mansion by the Bloomfield Glee Club, who were succeeded by Dodworth's Band in many of their best musical performances. The next business of the occasion was the presentation of a beautiful aquarium and flower-stand to Mrs. ROSECRANS, THEODORE TILTON, Esq., of the New-York *Independent*, pronouncing the address in appropriate and eloquent terms, expressive of the regard entertained by the country for Gen. ROSECRANS and all who bear his name.

Mr. HEISMAN responded on behalf of Mrs. ROSECRANS, reëchoing the patriotic sentiments just heard.

Round upon round of hearty cheering crowned the applause which had greeted the speakers, and the occasion was improved by Rev. GEORGE B. BACON, in one of his most emotional and pleasing efforts; after which the gay enjoyment of the loveliest evening the Autumn has yet known was given free rein. It is pleasant for us to record this gratifying incident, and it will, no doubt, cheer the heart of the anxious soldier who guards the safety of our army on the heights of Chattanooga to hear that he is loved so well at home.

Matters at Quarantine.

During the past week no vessels have arrived from Havana. Ten vessels from Matanzas and other ports, in regard to which suspicion of infection exists, arrived. They had no bills of health, and hence, though in good health, were quarantined three days.

The United States ship *Courier* arrived from Ship Island with five sick, but no yellow fever. The sick were sent to the Naval Asylum, Brooklyn, and the vessel to the Navy-yard. The nature of the disease is obscure, but it is thought to be caused by impure water or diet. The Surgeon of the *Courier* died of it at Ship Island.

The Captain of the schooner *E. Kidder*, from Pensacola with ship-timber, reported that a disease is prevailing there among the United States vessels, principally on the storeship *Relief*, which is supposed to be a malignant form of typhus fever. It is proving very fatal. The *Kidder* had no sickness, and was cleared after three days' detention at Lower Quarantine.

The brig *Ortolan*, from Matanzas, with molasses, and which had lost one man by yellow fever on the passage, after five days' detention at Quarantine, was allowed to proceed to the lower end of the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, to discharge by Quarantine stevedores. The Captain interfered with the work of the Quarantine employes, and discharged them on Saturday, intending to hire other stevedores. On Health Officer GUNN hearing of this he dispatched the Quarantine steamtug to her, and she was forthwith towed back to the Quarantine anchorage, where she will remain until disinfected by frost or discharged by lighters. The object of having vessels discharged by Quarantine employes is that they are residents of Staten Island, constantly employed in doing that kind of work, and are under the immediate eye of the Health Officer. If any of them should take the fever he would immediately have them in charge and removed to Quarantine Hospital. The danger of having other stevedores will readily be seen.

The boarding of vessels by the Health Officer, at the Lower Quarantine, has been suspended for the season.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CITY MISSIONS.—On Tuesday evening, the Tract Society, laboring by missionaries and visitors, in the streets and lanes of the City, held a meeting in the Fifteenth-street Presbyterian Church, A. R. WETMORE, Esq., presiding. There were many circumstances related showing the good done to the body and the soul, like the following: A woman whose husband is in the United States Army, whose son is at sea, is found weeping on the dying bed of her only daughter; the missionary lifts up the sorrowing heart, and administers to the wants of the departing: the funeral services are properly conducted and the dead decently buried. Subsequently the bereaved mother found the house of God to be the home of the afflicted, and the words of Jesus the life of the soul!

The Society employs missionaries addressing persons of the various nationalities, found among the newly arrived immigrants, and sailors, in their own tongue, and many strangers are protected and befriended. The chairman spoke of the history of the enterprise; its adaptation to the wants of the city; its method of raising money, and the need of greatly increased contributions. In the tabular statistics presented of the month's operations, we find the following figures: 81,845 tracts distributed; 46 bibles given; 226 volumes loaned; 302 children to Sabbath school; 256 persons to church; 215 meetings, and 21 conversions.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this Diocese, met yesterday morning in St. John's Chapel, Varick-street. A large number of delegates were present. Services were had in the morning, and the Holy Communion was administered. The business of the Convention, Bishop POTTER presiding, was commenced. Rev. Dr. EGENBRODT was re-elected Secretary, and the following Standing Committees were appointed, when an adjournment was had till 9 o'clock this morning: On the Incorporation of Churches—Wm. H. Dunscomb, L. Walton. On the Diocesan Fund—Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rev. S. B. Bostwick, Hon. Edward Haight, Edward Jones and the Treasurer. On the Treasurer's Report—Floyd Smith, Wm. Betts, Hon. F. A. Knight. On the Theological Seminary—Rev. Dr. John Brown, H. E. Pierpont, A. B. McDonald, W. De Peyster. On Canons—Revs. Dr. Higbee, B. I. Haight, T. W. Colt, Hon. G. C. Verplank, Murray Hoffman and Orlando Meade. Inspectors of Election—for the Standing Committee, clerical votes—Rev. A. B. Hart and George N. Titus; lay votes—Rev. P. K. Caby, Hon. E. Haight. Missionary Committee—Clerical votes—Rev. Thos. M. Peters, Mr. E. Jones; lay votes—Rev. Dr. C. D. Jackson, Hon. A. Ward.

DROWNED IN A CISTERN.—Coroner RANNEY held an inquest yesterday, at No. 524 Tenth-avenue, on the body of MARY C. RAFFERTY, a child eighteen months old, who was drowned in a cistern at No. 312 West Thirty-eighth-street. The evidence showed that the landlord of the premises had been notified of the dangerous condition of the cistern, but neglected to have it properly secured. The jury rendered a verdict censuring the landlord's agent, Mr. A. P. SMITH, for negligence. The Coroner required him to give bail in the sum of $2,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

FIRE IN THIRD-AVENUE—TWO BUILDINGS DESTROYED.—About 8 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the two-story building No. 810 Third-avenue, occupied by a MICHAEL MCCARTHY as a blacksmith shop and dwelling. This building and No. 812 adjoining, were totally destroyed. Mr. MCCARTHY's loss is about $2,000; no insurance. No. 812 was occupied by BRIDGET O'BRIEN. Her loss is $1,000; no insurance. The fire originated from the forge.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—The Society renews its labors this evening, after its Summer recess, by introducing Mr. ORMSBY with a paper on a subject peculiarly interesting at this time of the flood of paper money, viz.: "On the Statistics of Counterfeiting and the Defects in most Issues of Paper Currency." It will repay the devotion of half an hour or so.

A WARNING TO FERRY-BOAT PASSENGERS.—JAMES HACKETT, a lad aged 13 years, died yesterday from injuries caused by having his foot crushed between one of the Brooklyn ferry-boats and the bridge, a few days since. The deceased was in the act of jumping from the boat before it was made fast to the bridge. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Sixth Annual Term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, to-day. The classes meet for the first time at 4 o'clock P. M., when the hours for future lectures are announced.

THE LEGAL TENDER QUESTION.

Decision of the Court of Appeals.

Summary of the Opinion of Judge Davies.

COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
Before a full Bench, at Albany.

The Metropolitan Bank and The Shoe and Leather Bank, Respondents, vs. Henry H. Van Dyck, Superintendent of the Bank Department, Appellant, and Lewis H. Meyer, Appellant, vs. James J. Roosevelt, Respondent.—We have received a full report of the opinion of Judge DAVIES in the above case. It is very able and exhaustive, but its length, and the crowded state of our columns, prevent its publication *in extenso*. We give extracts sufficient to show the drift of the argument upon which Judge DAVIES based his decision. After stating the case he said:

The question presented for our determination in these actions is one of the gravest importance, and challenges our most careful consideration. We are called upon to annul and set aside an act of the Congress of the United States passed in conformity with the forms of the fundamental law after grave deliberation by both Houses of Congress, and which has assumed the form of a law with the approval of the Executive. Two departments of the Government have therefore united, and all which by the provisions of the Constitution are required to unite, in the enactment of a law. The responsibility of determining whether these two departments have violated the Constitution, is now cast upon the third department, that of the Judiciary; and however great that responsibility may be, we have in the discharge of the duty imposed upon us, to meet it and decide whether or not the Constitution has been violated. Before proceeding to the discussion of the precise question presented for adjudication in the present cases, it will greatly aid us in arriving at a correct and intelligent conclusion to advert briefly to the system of government organized by the Constitution of the United States, the principles which should govern in the construction of that Constitution, and the decisions which have been made, touching the powers of Congress under various provisions of that Constitution. Judge DAVIES then sketched at some length the early history of the Government, showing how the Constitution was developed.

We should be doing great injustice to the framers of the Constitution, and a great wrong to the people who adopted it to secure to themselves and their posterity the blessings of liberty, if we give to it such a construction as will cripple the Government, and render it unequal to the objects for which it was instituted. * * *

The second clause of section eight of article first of the Constitution was originally reported in these words: "To borrow money and emit bills on the credit of the United States." This clause coming up for consideration in the Convention, Mr. Gouverneur Morris moved to strike out the words "and emit bills on the credit of the United States," remarking that if the United States had credit such bills would be unnecessary—if they had not, unjust and useless. Mr. Madison said "Will it not be sufficient to prohibit the making them a tender? This will remove the temptation to emit them with unjust views, and promissory notes in that shape may in some emergencies be best." Mr. Morris replied that "striking out the words will leave room still for notes of a responsible minister, which will do all the good without the mischief." Mr. Gorham was for striking out without inserting any prohibition. He also said, as to Congress having the power to issue paper money "The power, as far as it will be necessary or safe, is involved in that of borrowing." Mr. Mercer was a friend to paper money, and was, consequently, opposed to a prohibition of it altogether. He said "it would stamp suspicion on the Government to deny it a discretion on this point."

The clause was stricken out. (Madison Papers, vol. 3, p. 1,343, &c.) But no prohibition on Congress was inserted to issue paper money, or to make the same a legal tender. * * * *

Another significant circumstance as indicating the opinion of the Convention that Congress had the power to legislate on the subject of legal tender, is found in the fact that on the 6th of August, 1787, the Constitution, as previously agreed upon in the Convention, was reported by the Committee in detail, nearly in the form it was subsequently passed. But article 13 of the (then) proposed Constitution declared that "no State, without the consent of the Legislature of the United States, should make anything but specie a tender in payment of debts."

This proposed clause of the Constitution, therefore, contained a distinct and unequivocal acknowledgment that it would be competent for Congress to give its consent to the Legislatures of the several States, to make something else than specie a legal tender in payment of debts. It is also an explicit admission that such a power was vested in Congress, and that it by consent might permit State Legislatures to do the same thing. It is an absurdity to say that Congress must first consent that the Legislatures of the States could do this, and not have the power of doing the thing itself. It of course could not grant to others powers it did not itself possess.

On this clause coming up for final consideration, it was amended by making the prohibition upon the State Legislatures positive and final, as the same now stands in the first subdivision of section ten of article first.

The fact that the Convention made the prohibition positive upon the States, does not militate at all against the argument derived from the conceded admission that something else than specie could be made a tender for the payment of debts, with the consent of Congress.

This seems an appropriate place to consider the legislation of Congress, under the power conferred upon it to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins.

It is to be borne in mind that no express power is given by the Constitution to Congress to establish or make anything a legal tender in payment of debts. Neither, as has been already observed, is there any prohibition contained in the Constitution, forbidding legislation by Congress on that topic, or declaring what it shall or shall not make a legal tender. The framers of the Constitution could not have been ignorant that the power to declare what shall or shall not be a legal tender, or, in other words, lawful money of a country, was a necessary incident of sovereignty, and had ever been exercised by the sovereign power in all civilized nations. They were equally cognizant of the fact that the Colonies had invariably exercised this power, and that the States, on the application of the Continental Congress, and pursuant to its recommendation, had made the issues of paper money by the Continental Congress for the purpose of carrying on the war of the Revolution, a legal-tender in payment of debts. This legislation by the States was invoked because that Congress had no power to legislate on any subject, and such legislation could only be had through the instrumentality of the States. Such weakness and defect in the powers of the Continental Congress were among the controlling reasons for the formation of the new system, brought into being by the Constitution. In examining the history of legislation on this subject we find that the first act of Congress relating to legal tender is that of April 2, 1792, establishing "the mint for striking and coining gold and silver coins," and by Section 16 it was enacted that all the gold and silver coins which shall have been issued from such mint, shall be a lawful tender in all payments whatsoever. The first issue of silver dollars from the mint was not before October, 1794, and of gold coin not before July, 1795, and the whole amount of metallic money issued from 1793 to 1795 was only $463,541 80 in value. To provide a legal medium of commerce, an act was passed on the 9th of February, 1793, declaring that from and after the 1st day of July, 1793, foreign gold and silver coin should pass current as money within the United States, and be a legal tender for the payment of all debts and demands at the several and respective sales therein mentioned and prescribed. This act embraced the coins of Great Britain and Portugal, and of France and Spain, and of the dominions of Spain. [See Act of March 3, 1797.]

As has been before observed, there is no express grant of power to Congress to make gold and silver, or anything else, a tender in payment of debts, public or private. It is claimed that Congress may properly say what the United States may receive in payment and discharge of debts due to it, and that it may therefore rightfully say in what currency, or metals, or things, payments may be made of them.

Admitting this, it is claimed that it does not follow that Congress has the power to say what shall be a tender and discharge of a debt due from one individual to another. Our review of the legislation of Congress has shown us that, under the claim of the Constitution authorizing it to coin money and regulate the value thereof, Congress has uniformly declared by law that the money so coined and the value of which has thus been regulated, should be received as a legal tender in payment of all debts, equally, whether due to the Government or to private individuals. And that under the power to regulate the value of foreign coin, it has, from time to time, regulated and prescribed its value, and made it a legal tender in payment of all debts. It has made coins of unequal intrinsic value and fineness equally a tender in payment of debts, at their respective nominal values.

All these powers have been thus exercised by Congress from the foundation of our Government, and so far as my investigation has enabled me to say, they have been unchallenged. We are not furnished with any case where they have been questioned by the Courts, and what influence such an uniform course of legislation, acquiesced in by the Courts and by the country, should have, would seem to be well established. * * *

Where all power is derived from the people, and public functionaries at short intervals deposit it at the feet of the people, to be resumed again only at their own wills, individual fears may be alarmed by the monster of imagination, but individual liberty can be in little danger. If, then, Congress has the power to establish a legal-tender, is there any Constitutional reason why the exercise of the power should be restricted to a particular medium? If Congress can coin any metalic substance, under the power to coin money, and stamp if with an arbitrary value, as it is conceded it may, then it follows from the practice of the Government, and of the rules and principles enunciated that it can make such stamped metal a legal tender, at any designated value. Intrinsic value of the thing stamped or coined has nothing to do with the question of power. Such metals so stamped are not issued or put in circulation, on the faith or credit of the United States Government. No pledge is made to redeem them, and they may possess little or no intrinsic value, yet it is not denied that such pieces of metal so stamped or coined, may be lawfully issued and made a legal tender, and thus become lawful money of the United States. It is difficult to perceive if this can be done with pieces of metal, why it is not equally within the power of Congress to declare the Treasury Notes which it may lawfully issue as a circulating medium, and which it may lawfully make a tender—a legal tender—in payment of debts due to it—a legal tender also in payment of all debts. These notes are issued on the faith and credit of the whole Union and the liability of which and of all its citizens are pledged for their ultimate redemption, and if the metals may be made a tender, why may not the notes equally be made a legal tender in payment of all debts, if the exigencies of the Government should require it to be done, and Congress in its wisdom should think such necessity existed.

* * * * * * *

If Congress possesses the power, we cannot but perceive that its exercise in the present emergency, is of incalculable benefit and advantage to the Government and the people whose agent it is. The question then for consideration, is whether the provision in the Act of February, 1862, making these notes a legal tender, was useful, or conducive, or adapted to carry into execution any of the powers expressly conferred upon Congress. Those who challenge the validity of the Act, must show that at no time and under no circumstances which may arise, is such a law useful, necessary or proper, to aid in the execution of any or all of the powers expressly conferred upon Congress. Is such a law necessary to carry into effect any specific power given to Congress? Have these means a natural connection with any specific power? Are they adapted to give it effect? Are they appropriate means to an end? Are such means conducive to the exercise of any power granted to Congress? It is believed the doctrine pertinent to this branch of our discussion, is so well settled by authority, that it cannot be shaken, and that at this day it is not open for discussion. It is known that the United States from an early day have claimed and exercised, by virtue of an act of Congress, priority in the payment of all debts due to it by citizens of the several States over such citizens or over the States. There can be no authority for saying that there is any express grant in the Constitution to Congress to declare such priority, yet it was so declared, and has been uniformly sustained and recognized by the Courts. In the case of the United States *vs.* Fisher, (2 Cranch, 358,) the power of the United States Congress to declare such priority was most ably and instructively discussed by the most eminent counsel of that day, and the opinion of the Court, by MARSHALL, Chief Justice, most unequivocably affirmed. * * *

These whose patriotism leads them to serve or trust the Government of the country, are not compelled to do so on any less advantageous terms than those who labor for or trust private citizens. If there is any hardship in receiving the notes of the nation, it falls equally on all, and if it be a contribution for the support and maintenance of our liberties, it is equally borne by all in exact proportion to the means which each possesses.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—No. 9 preferred, Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 enumerated.

Part I.—Nos. 543, 557, 1705, 1817, 165, 2389, 2958½, 7714½, 2447, 2951, 2953, 2955, 2957, 2959, 2961, 2963, 2967, 2975, 2979. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the Term.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Clerke.

E. E. Roome vs. Charles O. Roome—Judgment of divorce granted.

August Weltby vs. Elizabeth Weltby—Judgment of divorce granted.

Brown vs. New-York Central Railroad Company—Motion denied without costs.

The People ex rel. Amelia A. Husted vs. *Peter V. Husted.*—Motion granted adjudging defendant guilty of contempt, and fining him in sum of $100, and tha. he be imprisoned for the space of twenty days in the common jail of the City and County of New-York, and that a warrant issue committing him until such fine be paid, not exceeding thirty days.

Before Justice Leonard.

Smythe vs. Graydon et al.—Settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice White.

Simon vs. Clute—Motion to discharge order of arrest granted. See decision with Clerk at Chambers.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 30, 1863.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '58, Co.	103	65 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	155
$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81...Cou.	107	500 Harlem R.	141
3,000 U.S. 6s 5-20s. Cou.	102⅜	200 do.	s10.141⅛
2,000 U.S. 6s, '74. Cou	95	300 Reading R.	118⅜
1,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes Oct. & Ap. S.	107	1000 do.	118⅜
13,000 do.	107¼	200 do.	s10.118⅝
10,000 U.S. 6s, 1-yr. C. N.	99⅛	100 do.	118⅞
3,000 City 6s, '87.	103	100 Mich. Cen. R.	120⅛
5,000 Ohio St. 6s, '70.	103	100 M. S. & N. I.	77
1,000 Ill. Cons. Bs. '70.	100	300 do.	77⅜
9,000 Cal. St. 7s	121⅜	100 do.	77⅞
10,000 Ohio & Miss. R. C.	33	1000 do.	77⅜
1,000 Erie 1st M. Bs.	110	200 do.	b30 78
4,000 E. 4th M. B.	111	100 do.	b10 78
6,000 Erie 3d M. Bs.	83.112	100 Chic. & N. W. R.	36⅜
10,000 Ala. & Chat. R. 1st. B.	87	100 do.	b10. 36⅜
10,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	67	200 Ill. Cen. Full S.	b10. 113
6,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	103	100 Ill. Cen. R. S.	126⅛
5,000 Clev. & P. 3d.	104	250 do	126¼
2,000 A. & T. H. 2 M. P.	94⅜	400 do.	126
4,000 do.	94⅞	100 do.	b15 126
25 Phoenix Bank.	110	200 do.	125⅜
12 Bank of Commerce.	103⅜	200 do.	125⅝
10 St. Nicholas B.	100	500 do.	125
90 Marine Bank.	157⅜	200 Clev. & P. R.	b30.100
10,000 Amer. Gold.	142	600 do.	100
30,000 do.	141⅜	300 do.	s10.100
5,000 do.	141⅝	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	b30 108⅛
100 Canton Co.	b30 32	50 do	108⅛
100 do.	31⅜	400 do.	108
5 Dl. & Hud. Canal Co.	159	100 do.	b30 108⅜
14 do.	160	500 do.	b10.108
106 do.	160⅜	200 do.	107⅞
100 Cum. Coal Pref.	b30 31	400 Clev. & T. R.	118
100 do.	30⅜	750 Chic. & R. I. R.	106⅜
200 do.	b20 31	200 do.	b30.108⅜
200 Quicksilv. M. Co.	62⅜	100 do.	108⅜
100 do.	62	300 do.	s10.108⅜
300 Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	17	100 do.	s10.108⅜
200 do.	16	100 do.	s10.108⅛
300 N. Y. Cen. R.	134⅜	15 Chi., B. & Q. R.	123
500 do.	134⅜	44 Tol. & Wab. Pref.	80
200 do.	134¾	200 Tol. & Wab. R.	72
200 do.	134⅞	250 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	83
200 do.	b30.134⅞	100 do.	124⅜
250 Erie R.	106⅜	500 A. & T. H.	b10 59⅜
300 do.	106⅝	200 do.	59
200 do.	s10.106¾	17 do.	58
100 do.	s10.106⅜	200 Chic. & Alt. R.	79⅜
200 do.	b30.106⅞	100 Chi. & Alt. P.	90⅜
100 Hud. River R.	131	100 do.	b10 90⅜
100 do.	b15.131	350 do.	90¾
100 do.	b15.130⅞	12 C. & N. W. R. Prfd.	53
200 do.	130¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Mo. State 6s.	68¾	250 Hudson R. R.	130¼
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	63	100 do.	b30.130¾
7,000 Cal. State 7s.	121¼	100 Mich. Cen. R.	s30.120
5,000 N. Y. State 6s, '73.	115	100 do.	120⅜
5,000 Amer. Gold.	141¾	100 do.	120
12,500 do.	141¾	50 Al. & Ter. H. P.	80
100 Cumb. Coal Prf.	b10 31	200 M. S. & N. I.	77
300 Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	20	800 do.	77⅛
100 do.	19⅜	100 do.	b10 77⅜
5c do.	19⅜	200 Ill. Cen. R. S.	125⅜
600 Erie Railroad.	106⅛	300 do.	s10.125⅜
100 do.	b10.106⅛	200 do.	s10.125⅝
200 Quicksilv. M. Co.	61⅜	800 Clev. & P. R.	100¼
250 N. Y. Cen. R.	133⅜	100 do.	b30 100⅜
100 do.	133⅝	100 do.	b30 100⅜
150 do.	b10.133⅞	900 do.	100⅜
150 Erie R. Pref.	104⅛	800 do.	b30.101
1200 Reading R.	118⅜	250 Gal. & Chic. R.	108
700 do.	118⅝	50 Chi. & R. I. R. ex. d.	106
600 do.	118⅝	50 Mil. & P. Du C.	66

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Quarts H. M. Co.	20½	600 Harlem R.	141⅜
600 do.	20¾	200 M. S. & N. I.	c 76¾
500 do.	s3 20¾	500 do.	76¾
400 do.	b10 20⅝	100 do.	76¾
100 Bucks Co. L. Co.	1⅝	600 do.	76¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	134	100 do.	c 76¾
600 do.	133⅞	200 do.	76¾
600 do.	c 133⅞	100 do.	b3 76¾
200 do.	s3.133⅜	100 Ill. Cen. R.	125⅛
500 do.	133⅜	400 do.	s3.125⅜
300 Erie Railway.	106⅛	300 Clev. & Pitts. R.	c.100
150 do.	c.106⅛	300 do.	s3.100
600 do.	s3.106⅛	200 Chi. & R. I.	s10.108¼
100 Hudson R. R.	c.130	250 do.	108⅜
100 do.	c.130⅛	50 P., F. W. & C. R.	83⅛
400 Reading R.	118⅜	100 do.	83⅛
200 do.	118⅜		

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

500 Bucks Co. L. Co.	1⅝	500 Reading R.	s3.118⅜
100 N. Y. C. R.	133⅜

Movements of European Steamers

FROM AMERICA.

Hammonia	Oct.	3	New-York	Southampton.
City of Wash'g'n	Oct.	3	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Oct.	3	Quebec	Liverpool.
Anglia	Oct.	6	Boston	Liverpool.
Cella	Oct.	6	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Oct.	7	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Oct.	9	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Manch'ter	Oct.	10	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Oct.	14	New-York	Southampton.
Europa	Oct.	14	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	Oct.	14	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Oct.	17	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Oct.	17	New-York	Southampton.
Columbia	Oct.	20	New-York	Galway.
Persia	Oct.	21	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Oct.	23	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Oct.	28	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Oct.	31	New-York	Southampton.
Germania	Nov.	1	New-York	Southamnton.
Scotia	Nov.	4	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Nov.	28	New York	Southampton.
Borussia	Dec.	12	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Bohemian	Sept.	17	Liverpool	Quebec.
Europa	Sept.	19	Liverpool	Boston.
Glasgow	Sept.	19	Liverpool	New-York.
Sidon	Sept.	22	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Sept.	22	Southampton	New-York.
St. Andrew	Sept.	22	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of London	Sept.	23	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Sept.	26	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Sept.	29	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Sept.	29	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Sept.	30	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	Sept.	30	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Oct.	3	Liverpool	Boston.
Hammonia	Oct.	6	Southampton	New-York.
Scotia	Oct.	10	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	Oct.	13	Liverppol	Boston.
Arabia	Oct.	17	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Oct.	24	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Oct.	31	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Nov.	3	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Nov.	17	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans.

Creole	Oct.	2	New-York	New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Oct.	3	New-York	New-Orleans.
Evening Star	Oct.	17	New-York	New-Orleans.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *America*, *via* Quebec, close on Thursday, at 12½ P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *City of Washington*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States by the *Bavaria*, will close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at .....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) .5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at .....5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN-MADE CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, SACQUES, ROTONDES AND SPANISH WRAPPERS,
FOR FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS,
THURSDAY, Oct. 1, 1863.

GEO. CAREY will open for sale and inspection one of the largest assortments of FRENCH and ENGLISH CLOAKS ever shown in this country, made from the following:

FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH FABRICS,
RICH LYONS VELVETS,
INDIA GROS GRAIN,
MUTALBA SILKS,
PARIS-MADE VELOUR-CLOTH,
PARIS WOOL CASHMERES,
FANCY WOOL CASHMERES,
PARIS-MADE FROSTED BEARERS,
DIAGONAL CASHMERES,
BELGIAN TRICOT BLACK,
COLORED AND BLACK ESCAMOS,
ENGLISH SEALSKINS,
ENGLISH MELTONS.

GEO. CAREY,
Late Chas. Street & Co.,
No. 475 Broadway,
2d door from Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake.

ON THURSDAY,
Oct. 1,

Opening of a NEW FLOOR, with a full assortment of CLOTH FOR LADIES,

FLANNELS
AND WHITE GOODS.

These three departments being an addition to the business, the goods will be sold without profit during the first three months. LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway and No. 1 Waverley-place.

CHEAP GOODS! CHEAP GOODS!

We will open this morning
Several choice Invoices of Goods,
Purchased at the Great Auction Sales of
Tuesday and Wednesday,
to which we invite special attention.
BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
Oil BOILED, at 68, 75, 87½, 95 cts. per yard,
The best value in New York.
Also,
A Long Line of New Dress Goods,
At 25c., 28c., 30c., 37½c. to 50c. per yard.
Also, a full stock of
FRENCH MERINOS, POPLINS, ARMURES, EMPRESS CLOTHS, EPINGLINE CLOTHS, CRAPE AND BROCHE VELOURS, ALPACAS,
CANTON CLOTHS, POPLINETTE, DELAINES, &c.
SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
Long and Square Broche, Cashmere, India, Camel's Hair, Thibet, Zephyr and Woolen Shawls.
BALMORAL SKIRTS! BALMORAL SKIRTS!
The choicest assortment ever offered.
At $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75 and upward.
Also,
ALL THE LATEST PARIS STYLES
In CLOAKS, WRAPPERS, CIRCULARS & SACQUES,
At very moderate prices.
Also,
A Large Stock of Cloaking Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, Damasks, Napkins, &c.
Also,
ALEXANDRE, ALLEMAND, BAJOU and JOUVIN KID GLOVES.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

R. H. MACY—HAS OPENED
Job lots of
EMBROIDERED CURTAIN MULSINS,
Full line of
LACE CURTAINS,
New and Elegant Designs
VESTIBULE LACES OF ALL STYLES.
YANKEE NOTIONS.
Full Stock of Braids, Spool Cotton, Silk, Tapes, Combs and Brushes, Perfumery, &c. &c.
RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS.
BEST QUALITY HAT RIBBONS,
ALL THE DESIRABLE SHADES,
All the widths and colors of the
SCOTCH PLAID RIBBONS,
Now so Fashionable.
Full Stock of
BEST QUALITY BLACK VELVET RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS WITH COLORED EDGES,
BONNET VELVETS AND SILKS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS,
BUGLE GIMPS AND SKIRT BRAIDS.
Full Stock of
OSTRICH FEATHERS AND PLUMES DE COQUE, for trimming Misses' and Children's Hats.
Finest Quality of
PARIS FLOWERS, BRIDAL WREATHS, STRAW BONNETS, RUCHES, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FELT HATS OF ALL STYLES
FOR FALL WEAR.
KID GLOVES.
NOW OPENING,
1,000 Dozen LADIES' FRENCH KID GLOVES,
Fall Colors, at $1 a Pair.
No Better Quality in this City.
GENT'S KID GLOVES, best Quality, at $1 25 a Pair.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., below 14th-st.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
Examine our SILK VELVETS and BONNET SILKS.
Examine our RIBBONS, RIBBONS.
Examine our FEATHERS and FLOWERS.
Examine our FELT and STRAW GOODS.
We cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than downtown jobbers sell pieces. Call
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313 GRAND and 69 ALLEN-STS.,
2d Fifth block east from the Bowery.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN Indian Store, No. 58 Broadway, second story, between 13th and 14th sts., is filled with goods from China, India, Manila, Japan, and the American Indians, not to be found elsewhere, viz. Silks, Satins, Shawls, Scarfs, India Muslins, Pineapple Dress Goods, elegant and new; also, plain white, white and colored Crapes, Coucan and Pongees, Lacquered Boxes, Desks, Tables, Canton China Vases, Tea Sets, unique Fans from China, and the newest styles from France. American Indian Fans, with birds and fancy bark work; also, suitable fancy articles for Europeans; Camphor, Sandal Wood and other Trunks and boxes. Wholesale and retail. Catalogues sent per mail. Visitors are welcome to examine our extensive stock without purchasing.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
SHAWLS for DEEP and SLIGHT MOURNING. W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, is displaying a beautiful and very superior stock of SHAWLS, Trimmed and Plain Plaids and Stripes, suited to all stages of Mourning. Also, some pretty styles in Checks, not Mourning. Call and see them.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MME. DEMOREST'S COMBINATION SUSPENDERS AND SHOULDER-BRACE.—The most simple, easy, convenient and efficient article of the kind ever worn. Expands the chest and lungs, and encourages a dignified and graceful positon of the body. Every person should wear them. For ladies or gentlemen 50 cents. Children 35 cents. Invalids, or persons having weak lungs, inclined to stooping, or young persons growing rapidly, should especially wear them. Sent by mail post-paid on receipt of the price. Address MME. DEMOREST No. 473 Broadway, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOKS, WASHERS, EXPERIENCED CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITRESSES, NURSES AND SEAMSTRESSES.—Superior servants, of different nations, with first-class references from the first families in Brooklyn, at MANNING'S spacious and elegantly arranged offices (A. A. Low's building, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall—formerly of Tillary-st.) Established under the most distinguished patronage.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, CHAMBERMAIDS AND WAITRESSES.—Experienced nurses and seamstresses and general housework servants. The largest selection of first-class servants in Brooklyn, whose references are to our best families, may be found daily at CHRISTOPHER'S Select Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. (14 years established.) None but the most respectable servants admitted.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant women, situations; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and seamstress, in a private family: understand their business thoroughly; good City references. Call for two days at No. 511 Canal-st., near Greenwich, in the bakery.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Two Protestant girls want situations; one as cook and the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist in washing; good reference; both understand their business. Can be seen at No. 95 East 25th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—TWO SISTERS wish situations in a respectable private family; one an expesienced cook; has lived for several years in first-class families, from whom she has the best of reference; the other as waitress or chambermaid. Can be seen for two days at No. 133 West 31st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a smart, capable girl to do cooking or general housework: is a willing, trustworthy and obliging servant, an excellent washer and ironer, neat and respectful; best of references given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. Either City or country.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as cook alone; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 83 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 121 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; is a first-rate baker; a large family preferred; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 240 3d-av., first floor, near 23d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant woman, as cook; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing of a small family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 150 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook, who understands her business thoroughly, and would assist in the washing. If required; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 114 West 35th-st, near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as first-class cook; has no objection to assist with washing; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 426 2d-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, a situation as cook; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 529 5th-st., between Avenues C and D.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wants a situation as cook; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, if not engaged, at No. 339 East 16th-st., near 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation for a Protestant young woman, (Scotch) as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing; can give first-class Brooklyn reference as to capability and integrity. Can be seen by applying at No. 6 Court-st., basement, Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid or first-class waitress; would do chamberwork or waiting alone; is competent in either work; has no objections to a nice country house. Call at, or address for this week, No. 183 East 34th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or would go as plain cook and assist in the washing; good reference if desired. Can be seen for two days at No. 232 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as children's nurse. She can be seen for two days at the residence of her former employer, No. 94 Madison-av., where she has lived seven years.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or chambermaid and nurse; has best City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and light waiting or fine washing. Call at No. 202 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress, with good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 101 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 5 White-st. for 2 days. Good city reference.

AS HOUSEMAID OR COOK, &c.—A RESpectable girl wishes a situation to do the general house work of a private family, plain cooking or chamberwork two years' reference. Call for two days at No. 304 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a smart young woman, to do general housework; good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 205 Hester-st

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT WOMAN DEsires a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; will assist with chamberwork and be useful; good City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress in a private family; can give good City reference. Call at No. 101 East 16th-st., between 1st-av. and Livingston-place.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a young girl, 20 years of age, as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 26 East 24th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A LADY wishes to get a good situation for a young English girl as nurse and plain sewer. Apply at No. 22 West 17th-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED BY A PROTestant woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of it from its birth; can bring it up by hand; is a good seamstress, or can wait on an invalid lady; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 63 West 20th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman is desirous of obtaining a situation as child's nurse; is thoroughly competent, and has excellent references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., late Bookham & Bedell, of No. 149 Grand-st.

AS ATTENDANT ON A LADY OR NURSE.—Wanted, by an English woman, lately arrived with a family, a situation to travel as attendant on a lady or the care of children; is never seasick; best reference from the family she arrived with. Address M. S., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR LADY'S MAID.—Wanted by a competent person, a situation as seamstress or lady's maid; can dress hair; understands dressmaking; runs Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Best City reference given. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 120 East 25th-st., room No. 8.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, by an American woman; can cut and fit children's clothes, and do all kinds of embroiderery and braiding; best of City references. Call at No. 143 9th-st., for three days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable Protestant woman as seamstress; she thoroughly understands dressmaking, and is a good plain sewer, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 25 East 13th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WHO has just commenced to go out by the day, wishes some good customers; has worked for the last ten years in this City; the best of reference given. Apply at No. 121 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS FRENCH LADY'S MAID.—A RESPECTAble girl, fully competent for such a situation, wishes a place; is willing to take care of one grown up child. There is also a French nurse. Apply at the Employment Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS WAITRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wants a situation as waitress in a first-class family; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 342 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as waitress or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing in a private family; can have good reference. Call at No. 1 Patchen-place, west of 10th-st. and 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY AN EXperienced woman a situation as laundress in a first-class family; can give the best City reference; can be seen until engaged. Call at No. 402 6th-av., over the French woman's.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—A VERY respectable woman, with undoubted references from last employer, desires a situation as first-class laundress; understands the business in all its branches. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS FAMILY WASHER.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes to obtain some private families' washing at her own residence: has lived out for several years as laundress, and thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference as to capability and honesty. Call at No. 147 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF A FEW LADIES or gentlemen. Best of reference given. Call on or address Mrs. BEAN, No. 145 East 28th-st.

A SMALL WELSH FAMILY WOULD like to take charge of a house. Apply at No. 3 West 36th-st., corner 5th-av.

COLORED LADY'S MONTHLY NURSE—No. 150 West 29th-st., attends in any sickness; good references.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young lady, as dressmaker in a private family. Address C. A. G., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER OR ENTRY CLERK.—Wanted, by a young man, aged 22, a situation as book-keeper, assistant book-keeper or entry clerk; has had several years' experience. Best of City reference given. Apply to F. J., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—Wanted, a situation as assistant book-keeper of general entry clerk, in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man who can give first-class reference. Address ASSISTANT, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTed, by a young man, a situation as assistant book-keeper; is a good penman and accountant; would be satisfied with a small salary the first year. Address E. P. W., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS salesman in a furniture store or lumber-yard, or would act as agent or collector, by a man of considerable experience. References unexceptionable. Address SALESMAN, Box No. 363 Post-office, Paterson, N. J.

AS GARDENER.—A SWISS FARMER AND gardener, a married man, (no children,) wishes a situation on a gentleman's place to take charge of, or as coachman; has good references. Apply at the Employment Office, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION as gardener by a Scotchman, (married without family,) who is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give the best of references. Address A. R., at Beattie & Fowl's Seed store, No. 925 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS coachman, by a man who understands his business perfectly well; is a good groom and careful driver; has lived three years and six months in his last situation, and five years in his previous one, and can give good City reference. Call or address a note to C. M. G., No. 31 West 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUAtion wanted as coachman and gardener, by a young man who understands his business in all its branches; the best of reference from his last employer can be had. Address A., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young man as coachman, who understands his business perfectly well; best of City and country reference. Call or address J. B., at P. Trainor's, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor-place.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE MAN OF long experience, who thoroughly understands his business, wishes a situation as coachman: is a thorough groom and good steady driver; has good City reference. Address E. L., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT SINGLE man wants a situation as coachman; he thoroughly understands his business in every respect: is a most sure and good driver; very good reference given. Address M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses: is a thorough groom and a good driver; good references given. Address J. K., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED A situation by a young man as groom or coachman, who thoroughly understands his business. Good reference. Call at, or address, Mr. Campbell's saddlery-store, No. 50 4th-av.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation by an Englishman as a first-class groom and coachman, or as coachman and gardener, his wife as cook and laundress; understands the dairy; both can be highly recommended by first-class families at present in town. Address J. J., No. 83 West 25th-st.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—A SITUAtion wanted, as groom and coachman, by a young man, a Protestant, who can show eight years' City reference. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. at Bettsnichles & Co's., No. 349 Broadway.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable man and his wife, without incumbrance, situations; the man as coachman or gardener, the wife as cook and chambermaid; both understand their business perfectly, and have the best of reference; the country preferred. Address J. L., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A FARMER.—WANTED, AN INTELLIGENT, energetic, capable Farmer, thoroughly acquainted with fruit cultivation, and accustomed to the care of cattle; one who expects to work for a living may have a permanent engagement at fair wages; a single man, or one with a small family, preferred. Apply from 4 to 9 P. M. this day, at No. 74 East 22d-st., near Lexington-av.

A CLERK.—WANTED, AS CLERK, A YOUNG man about 18 years of age, who has had some experience in the dry goods business; must be quick at figures and a good writer; good references required. Address Box No. 174 Post-office. Salary moderate.

A COOK.—WANTED, AN ENGLISH OR SCOTCH woman as cook; must understand her business thoroughly and come well recommended from former employers; wages $12 per month. Apply this day at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A NEAT PROTESTANT young woman to cook, wash and iron for a family of three persons, living a short distance from the City, one who can bring a good reference can have a good home and liberal wages. Apply at store No. 97 Beekman-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED FEmale order-cook for a first-class restaurant and confectionery, a short distance in the country. Best of City references required. Address F., Box 180 *Times* Office.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, IN WILLIAMSburgh, a good cook, washer and ironer; must be a good baker. Protestant preferred; $8 a month. Call at No. 29 West 34th-st., between 8 and 12 o'clock.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER WANTED.—One who understands her business and can bring good references may apply between 12 and 2 o'clock TO-DAY, Thursday, at No. 42 West 12th-st.; a Protestant preferred. Also a colored waiter and chambermaid to go a short distance in the country.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, for a very distinguished family on Brooklyn Heights; must be of genteel appearance, experienced and of Protestant principles. The highest wages given. Apply, with references, to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A THOROUGHLY tidy, well-bred Scotch or American woman, as waitress; reference required. Apply at No. 44 West 17th-st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A LAUNDRESS who can bring good City references; may apply at No. 17 5th-av. this morning, between 10 and 1 o'clock.

A COLORED COACHMAN.—WANTED, A colored coachman—one who understands his business thoroughly. Address Box No. 1,180 Post-office, with reference.

BOY WANTED—MUST BE ACTIVE AND INtelligent; wages $2 per week. Address in own handwriting, AMBITIOUS, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWENTY-FIVE FIRST-CLASS stove-moulders. The best of wages and steady employment given. MUNSELL & THOMPSON, No. 218 Water-st., New-York.

WANTED—IN A MERCANTILE OFFICE, AN active, industrious boy, about 15 years old, with some proficiency in figures, spelling and writing; must live in the City, and preference given if residing with his parents. A small salary allowed. Address W. & S., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A BOY, ABOUT FIFTEEN OR SIXteen years of age, in a wholesale commission house; must write a good hand. Address, in own handwriting, Box No. 845 Post-office.

WANTED—ALL WHO ARE NOT PAID FOR their labor or goods to call on Lawyer PECKHAM, No. 14 Chambers-st. Advice free. Divorces obtained privately.

MILLINERY.

MODES DE PARIS.
MME. WALTON, No 689 Broadway,
Between Amity and 4th sts.,
Is constantly receiving the latest and most approved patterns of Parisian Bonnets and her facility for manufacturing will give to the Ladies of New-York and vicinity a rare opportunity of selecting from her varied stock.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S

NEW LOCK-STITCH MACHINE, NO. 9,

No. 495 BROADWAY.

This is the best and cheapest Machine

FOR TAILORS' USE

Everproduced. Price, $45.

GROCERIES.

TEAS.

ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.

ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.

ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.

ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.

The
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
No. 51 Vesey-st., New-York,
are selling all their Teas at only
TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT,
believing this feature to be attractive to the many who have heretofore been paying enormous profits.

1,600 BUNDLES DAMAGED RUSSIA SHEET IRON, for sale by GOODWIN & CORT, Nos. 258 and 262 Water-st.

INSTRUCTION.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
NO. 327 FOURTH-AV.
Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B., Principal,
R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B., Vice-Principal.

Through recent improvements the fullest facilities are afforded for preparing students for college, scientific pursuits or business. Instruction is given in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, Spanish, physiology, commercial law, bookkeeping, chemistry and natural philosophy, rhetoric and logic, drawing and painting, and the ordinary English branches. All the above are taught without extra charge of any kind. The following names of the examiners are a guarantee for the character of the instruction imparted: Profs. Anthon, Drisler, Peck and Dwight, of Columbia College, and Drs. Flagg and Turner. Circulars at the bookstores.

ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
(Formerly "The Spingler Institute.")
N. E. CORNER PARK-AV. AND 13TH-ST.
The Autumn Session will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

GREY LOCK INSTITUTE.
For boys, South Williamstown, Berkshire Co., Mass. The twenty-fourth semi-annual session will commence Nov. 4. Thirty pupils. Terms $300 per annum. For circulars, address
BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 15. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., opening Sept. 14, receives a limited number of pupils under the direct training of the Principal. Last year, all the pupils of the previous year, still attending school, returned, and every seat was filled. Refers to the following patrons of the past year:

H. M. Alexander.	Geo. Deforest.	Prof. S. F. B. Morse.
J. Auchincloss.	Edmund Dwight.	H. A. Mott.
Wm. A. Butler.	Parker Handy.	D. S. Schank.
A. W. Canfield.	Alex. Knox.	Rob. Schell.
W. E. Case.	Thos. Leboutillier.	A. H. Trowbridge.
J. M. Cooper.	L. Lockwood.	J. C. Tucker.

THE MISSES HOWLAND
Propose to take into their family six children, between the ages of seven and 14, whom they will thoroughly instruct and take care of morally and physically.
MISS ILIONE HOWLAND will continue her Day School for children, as heretofore. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.
MISS HOWLAND will also receive a class of young ladies during a few hours of each day for instruction in the usual English branches and in the French language and literature. For circulars and other information, apply at No. 22 East 35th-st

PRIVATE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 576 Broadway, New-York.
Established and conducted by C. C. MARSH, author of the popular works on Book-keeping.
At this institution young gentlemen and adults may obtain a thorough course of practice and instruction in Book-keeping and Business Affairs. Circulars on application.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th. Circulars may be obtained at the above address.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY,
PERTH AMBOY, N. J., two hours from New-York *via* Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, at 7 and 9 A. M. Visitors can see the School now in full operation. Dress Parade every WEDNESDAY, P. M. Catalogues, &c. at No. 27 Park-place. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor.

MRS. AND MISS STERRS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day-School for young ladies. No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen September 22.
Rev. Dr. Leonard's class for young ladies will commence with the opening of school.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.
For circulars or further particulars, please apply as above.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY.
REV. B. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Send for a circular. Sing Sing, N. Y.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, Yonkers, N. Y.,
For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
Circulars No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, FOR 16 BOYS,
BROOKFIELD, CONN.
Address Rev. H. D. NOBLE

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, on Washington-square, No. 21 4th-st., corner of McDougal-st. (GEORGE W. LANE, A. M., Rector.) Pupils of all ages, preparing for business or college, come daily to this Institute, from all parts of New-York and the adjacent cities. Catalogues of terms, &c., had at the Institute, (now in session, which parents are invited to visit,) at the Broadway bookstores, or by addressing the Rector, No. 21 4th st., New-York.

SEWARD FEMALE INSTITUTE—FLORida, Orange Co., N. Y.—Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.—Winter term of five months will commence Oct. 15. Board, tuition in English and French, $110 per year. The Principal, Miss MARY E. DOTY CHILKISS, will be at Dr. Pardee's, No. 218 West 34th-st., the 22d, 23d, 24th and 30th of September. Circulars can be obtained at R. G. Pardee's, No. 399 Broadway, and of Ivison & Phinney, No. 48 Walker-st.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Location healthy and retired. Grounds extensive and well shaded. Great attention given to the solid as well as ornamental branches. Terms only $180 per school year. Extras moderate. Circulars obtained of Mr. N. S. Bates, Jr., Phenix Fire Insurance Company, No. 62 Wall-st.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The next Term of this Institution commences on THURSDAY, Oct. 1. The classes will meet for the first time at 4 o'clock P. M., when the hours for lectures will be announced. Applications for admission and inquiries respecting course of study may be made on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., and on THURSDAY, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 3 West Thirty-seventh-st., second door from the Fifth-av., will reopen Sept. 15. The Misses BUCKNALL are assisted by Professors of eminent ability. In the Primary Department little girls are carefully instructed in the preparatory studies.

JAMES D. CLARK'S (LATE CLARK & BROWNELL'S) Classical and English School, No. 138 Congress-st., near Clinton, Brooklyn. Boys prepared for college or business. JAMES D. CLARK, A. M., Late senior partner of Clark & Brownell.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN their French and English school for young ladies and children at their residence, No. 42 West 19th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. References to parents whose daughters have been several years in the school.

DEER HILL INSTITUTE, DANBURY, CONN.—An Episcopal Boarding School for Boys. Limited to 25. Two terms a year. The twentieth will begin Nov. 2. For circulars, address by mail, Rev. J. L. TOWNSEND, A. M., Rector.

MISS S. J. RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN will reopen at No. 1,248 Broadway, Sept. 22. Until then Miss RUSSEL will be at the school-rooms, from 10 A. M. till 12 M., every day.

MISS STONE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 82 East 16th-st., will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15. Number of day scholars limited to thirty, of boarders to six.

MRS. BROWN, FORMERLY OF NO. 30 Varick-st. Hudson Square, (St. John's Park,) will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Misses, Sept. 21, No. 174 West 23d-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The fifty-second semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 2. For particulars apply to
D. S. ROWE, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE school for Young Ladies (strictly limited to 20) will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 96 Madison-av.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on the first Monday in September. P. A. ANDREU.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y., FOR BOYS.—Terms, $160 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for a circular to Rev. JAS. GILMOUR, A. M.

MISS MEEKER'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies will reopen on MONDA

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Sioux and Winnebago Indians and Squaws—Dramatic Performances, Ghost, &c., at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The Rifle Ball.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Richelieu.

WINTER GARDEN—Hamlet.

ALHAMBRA PAVILION—The Bedouin Arabs.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Beauty and the Beast

NEW-YORK THEATRE—The Green Monster and White Knight.

FOR SALE.—A Times route in Brooklyn for sale, of over 1,000 subscribers. Inquire of Subscription Clerk at this office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

From the Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 29th inst., we learn that Gen. Gillmore's batteries, after three weeks' silence, had commenced working again, and kept up a slow fire against the ruins of Fort Sumter. The same paper reports that Gen. Burnside's forces had burned the railroad bridge at Carter's Station, twenty miles from Bristol, Tenn., and were retreating toward Knoxville, followed by the rebel cavalry. Affairs on the Rapidan were reported quiet on the 28th, but considerable anxiety was expressed for the safety of Lee's army, in case Gen. Meade should attack, because of its greatly decreased strength.

Advices from Gen. Rosecrans to Tuesday afternoon inform us that the situation at Chattanooga is unchanged. Our army is in a strong defensive position.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of Monday states that fifteen thousand troops are to be sent forward to Gen. Rosecrans immediately from that place. The detachment which returned from the Indian Expedition is expected to make up part of this force. The Thirty-third New-Jersey regiment left Indianapolis on Tuesday, *en route* for Chattanooga.

The *Epoca*, published at Madrid, calls upon the Spanish Government to "prepare for events that are likely to speedily arise in connection with the American war," adding, as the ground of its advice, that "France is on the eve of recognizing the South," with the indication that "England will follow." The warning given to Spain to "prepare" would seem to foreshadow that recognition would be followed by war, and that in this war Spain could not fail to be in some way engaged.

The delegation from Missouri, appointed to represent to the Government at Washington the trying grievances which, it is alleged, the loyal people of that State have a long time suffered, yesterday had an interview with President Lincoln. An address was presented setting forth various causes of complaint against Gen. Schofield, commanding the Military Department of the Missouri, and asking his supersedure by Gen. B. F. Butler. The delegation was very earnest in urging a change of the present *régime*, and the President promised a careful consideration of their arguments.

A dispatch dated at Louisville Sept. 29, gives a report current there that the rebels have left the Teche country and Western Louisiana, and, at last accounts, were on their way to Red River. They are represented as 15,000 strong, with 5,000 cavalry, and the object is to harass our forces in their march upon and occupation of Houston, Texas. It is believed, however, that our forces will be sufficient to overwhelm this or any other opposition that may be offered, and that the occupation of Houston will be successfully accomplished.

Cotton-clad gunboats and iron-clad gunboats have figured conspicuously in many a hard-fought battle since the commencement of the war; and now it appears that tin-clad gunboats are coming into fashion. A Cairo dispatch of the 28th inst. says: "The Captain of a tin-clad gunboat anchored at Rodney, Miss., went ashore to church on Sunday week, was surprised and captured with six men, and carried to the interior a prisoner. The gunboat commenced shelling the town, but the guerrillas threatened to hang a prisoner for every shot fired, it continued; so firing was discontinued."

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Europa*, bringing three days' later news from Europe, arrived off Cape Race yesterday afternoon. From the telegraphic summary of her advices, we learn that the political news was unimportant. It was intimated in the Pro-Confederate papers of England that Mr. Mason, the rebel Envoy, would soon be withdrawn by his Government as the representative of the South, in that country, in consequence of the systematic rudeness with which he has been treated by Earl Russell. The London *Star* feared that the Confederates would soon be recognized by the Imperial Government, but the French papers state that recent proceedings in connection with the *Florida* simply acknowledged her rights as a belligerent, and if Napoleon intended to establish official relations it would not be by indirect means. Maffit's troubles with his crew had resulted in his severe illness, and he had resigned the command of the *Florida* to his First Lieutenant. Another loan was to be negotiated in France for the rebels, and a Mexican loan was to be effected in London in case Maximilian should be officially proclaimed Emperor. The Russian reply to the English note had been made public. An ardent desire to restore tranquillity in Poland is professed. The Liverpool Cotton market was excited. Prices had advanced and closed firm. Breadstuffs tended downward. Consols for money closed at 93⅞@93½.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Pilot Commissioners of this port yesterday conducted the officers of the Russian squadron on a grand aquatic tour through the Upper and Lower Bay, visiting all the fortifications as far as Sandy Hook. The Russian Admiral was not present, but was represented by a large number of his subordinates. In compliance with a general order, the Admiral's salute was fired from all the forts approached by the steamer *Traveler*, on board of which the party embarked between 10 and 11 A. M., returning toward dusk. A large company of City and State notabilities accompanied the guests of the day, and in the afternoon a handsome collation was enjoyed on board of the steamer, with a long list of appropriate toasts and responses by Mayor Opdyke, Gen. Canby, Rev. Drs. Bellows and Chapin, and others. The Muscovite officers were evidently greatly pleased and interested.

The British Admiral, in company with the English Consul, called to pay his respects to Mayor Opdyke yesterday, but that gentleman was out of town.

Adjt.-Gen. Malmros, of Minnesota, in a General Order, dated St. Paul, Sept. 22, says: "In order to increase the number of 'Independent Scouts' scouring the Big Woods, by offering them ample reward; and in order thereby to secure a more effective protection of our frontier settlements against the marauding Indians, the reward offered by General Orders from these headquarters No 44, for the killing of Sioux warriors, is hereby raised to two hundred dollars."

Gen. McClellan did not return "thanks in a neat address for the compliment" of a serenade which the telegraph said was given him in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening, and for the best of reasons—he was not in that city at the time. The only speech made upon the occasion was by "a voice from the bowed second story blind shutters" of Mrs. McClellan's residence, which the *Press* reports as follows: "Gentlemen, I am sorry the General is not here to thank you."

The Nashville *Union* contains an advertisement for one thousand men to work on the Northwestern Railroad, which runs to Edgefield and thence to Paris, Ky. The purpose is to make it available in transporting troops from the Mississippi to Chattanooga.

The trial of the anti-draft rioters, yesterday, at Boston, resulted in their acquittal. Counsel for the accused raised a point of law that the Assistant Provost-Marshal who served notices on the drafted man was not proved to be an officer as required by the indictment, but was simply an employe, and the informality was turned to the advantage of the prisoners.

In the Surrogate's Court yesterday, the will of Thomas Kelly came on for trial. The will leaves the property of deceased to his wife, and is contested by the children. Testimony was taken as to Mr. Kelly's mental capacity. The Surrogate delivered a decision in the case of Dr. Stewart's children, awarding the guardianship to the stepmother, with whom they have been living since infancy.

The price of Gold was 1½ ℔ cent. lower yesterday, and Exchange on London 2@2½ ℔ cent. down, as compared with Tuesday. Gold 141½; Bills on London 155½@156 ℔ cent. The Stock market firm for Government securities. The sales of the Popular 5-20 years' Loan were over a million of dollars. The Railway speculation irregular.

Breadstuffs were in less request yesterday, at generally reduced prices. Pork was in fair demand and firm. Lard was depressed and lower. Groceries were moderately sought after, at buoyant rates. Cotton was less freely purchased, and was irregular. Wool was actively inquired for, and was advancing. Domestic Cotton Goods were in brisk request and much dearer, in consequence of the recent rapid rise in prices of the raw material. Woolens were also held higher, with a lively inquiry. Imported dress goods were eagerly sought after, and prices were advancing; every desirable lot offered at auction found ready buyers at high figures. Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, Fish and Spices were attracting more attention. Whisky was heavy, and a shade cheaper. A moderate business was reported in the freight line. There were 592 vessels of all classes in port.

The So-Called Southern Confederacy—Its Doom Already Sealed.

The fortunes of the Southern Confederacy are beyond redemption by any temporary or local success on a field of battle. Were they to recapture Chattanooga and advance their army to Murfreesboro—were they to advance to the Potomac and capture Washington—the war might be prolonged by the events, but their prospects would not be improved.

The Confederacy they set out to establish extended from Chesapeake Bay to the Rio Grande, from the Ohio and the Missouri rivers to the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. If the boundaries of the new nation were to be what are called natural boundaries, they would follow pretty nearly these lines. If the boundaries were to be established according to the area covered by the social institution of Slavery, they would be nearly those marked out. It is for these boundaries that the rebels have struggled since the beginning; and they still keep up the fiction that these *are* their boundaries by admitting to their Richmond Congress representatives from Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, and, we believe, Maryland. But let any one look intelligently at a map of the country, and see the positions held at this moment by our armies, and see the lines held at this moment by our navy, and judge of the possibility of the rebels establishing a Confederacy fashioned after the style of their fancies, or modeled according to the magnitude of their ambition.

We believe the public has never yet appreciated properly the grandeur and the scope of our successive military and naval triumphs in the West—the vastness of the achievements of Grant, Farragut, Rosecrans, Banks and Porter. The opening of the Mississippi is a thing so stupendous in itself, and in its results is a victory so vital to the Union and a disaster so deadly to the Confederacy, that, standing alone—and particularly when it is considered that it is an *irrevocable* triumph—it is an absolute veto upon the establishment of the Southern Empire. Our gunboats not only hold and navigate this mighty stream—the "aorta of the South," as Jeff. Davis called it—but they hold the Missouri, sweeping across that State—the Arkansas crossing that entire State, and the Red River which crosses Louisiana—and the possession of which three rivers, with the Mississippi, gives us virtual control of all the States on the Western line of the latter. We also hold and navigate the Tennessee, the Cumberland, the Yazoo and the Big Black, and it only requires the capture of Mobile to give us control of every important river south of the Savannah. Think of a military and political power maintaining itself with the rivers, on whose banks are the great bulk of the population, in the hands of an enemy.

Beside holding the great river lines, we hold, to a large extent, the great mountain line of the South. The position of Gen. Rosecrans is one of superlative importance; but this we have so often pointed out that it is only necessary to refer to it here. Burnside, again, at Knoxville and Cumberland Gap,—our positions on the Kanawha and along eastward to the Potomac, are all vital to us, but everlastingly fatal to the Southern Confederacy.

It is not in the power of the rebels—nor is it in the power of their foreign allies if they had them—to drive our gunboats and our troops from these lines and positions; and as long as we hold them, the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, based either on boundaries of Slavery or of nature, is an impossible achievement.

Fancy Stocks on the European Market.—They are getting some very fancy articles on the European Stock market. They have already the great Confederate fifteen million loan, whose fluctuations have been so curious. In addition to this, it seems by to-day's European news, the rebels propose to raise another great loan—how great is not yet announced. In addition to these, and equally fancy, we learn from the *Diplomatic Memorial* that a "Mexican personage of elevated rank" has had interviews with the financial notabilities of Paris and London, and has settled the bases for a loan of *five hundred million francs*, for the sustenance of the new usurpation of Maximilian,—for the purchase of crown, sceptre, throne, royal robes and such things for the new King,—and for the payment of the Jecker bonds, and other outstanding and outside expenses. In the words of the organ: "One portion of the loan will be devoted to the repayment of the expenses of the French expedition, another portion for the benefit of English creditors, another will be capitalized, and the remainder used to supply the expenditures of the Mexican Government." It may be that both these loans will be taken. European speculators are fond of just such fancies, as the history of the past proves. But if they don't get badly "bit" yet by both the rebels and the usurpers, we shall be very much mistaken indeed.

Gen. Rosecrans and Gov. Seymour.

The Copperheads are, of course, trying to make all they can out of the reverse which the Army of the Cumberland has sustained. All is fish that comes to their net, and as they could not but admit before the battle that such a reverse would give them aid in the approaching State elections, it is not to be wondered at if they do not profit by it. These outcries of the Copperheads are not the first instance on record of a robber trying to escape by crying "Stop thief!" History will lay the blame of it in great measure upon the Copperheads themselves, and no small part of it upon the Governor of our own State.

Let us look look at the late situation of affairs a moment. Lee had been driven discomfited out of Maryland, and the army which had defeated him was threatening him on the Rapidan in greater force than before, and yet all at once, from this very army of Lee's, on whose strength depended the safety of the rebel capital, was taken a large number of its best troops, and carried off hundreds of miles in time to strike this heavy blow at Rosecrans. How could they be spared from Lee's army? The answer is plain. The rebel leaders learned that Meade no longer had the force with which he had driven Lee southward. They knew that his army was no longer strong enough to drive them further, and they took advantage of the opportunity. And why was not Meade's force maintained? What was it that called back fifteen or twenty thousand men from among his veterans, at the very time when he should have had every man with him to press hard upon a weakened foe? Ask the Copperheads of the North; ask the rioters of New-York City; ask Gov. Seymour, whose refusal to support the Government at this trying time was such a mortification to those who cherish the fair fame of New-York.

Perhaps it would be unjust to say that his refusal had this end in view, although it will not be forgotten that this very result was one which leaders of his party will hail as increasing their chances of success, and there have not been lacking signs of cooperation between the rebels and these their Northern allies. Was not Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania the result, in part at least, of their representations? Did not Vallandigham speak of the defeat of Rosecrans as a means by which his election was to be secured? But whether this was the result at which Gov. Seymour's refusal to maintain order during the draft was aimed or not, this was the result which it accomplished. It was the Northern Copperheads who threw Longstreet and his twenty-five thousand men upon Rosecrans' ranks, and the guns which the rebels captured from him there, when they send forth their thunders in the next battle from the rebel lines, will speak to our soldiers in the voice of Gov. Seymour and his "friends." Their thunders will be the reverberating echoes of Tweddle Hall and the letter to Gen. Dix. Let the people and the army remember it, and remember the men whose factiousness thus helped the rebels.

A Cockney Idea of War.—The New-York correspondent of the London *Times* is amusing the English "nation of shopkeepers" with what their hearts most delight in—a statement of the profit and loss of various great transactions that they have been reading about. For instance, he tells them that the "Federal Government" has expended $500,000,000 in its attempts "to wreak vengeance on South Carolina," which, he parenthetically remarks, is 300 per cent. more than the fee simple of Charleston is worth; and that the conquest of Vicksburgh cost the Government no less a sum than $40,000,000.

There is a great deal of truth in what this astute correspondent says. In its general meaning, that the rebels are giving this country far more trouble than they are, financially considered, worth, no one will controvert the statements of his letter. The neck of Jeff. Davis, or of any other high traitor, who has sought by a bloody and cruel war to sunder the Government and people of the United States, may not be worth the price of a good rope, but nevertheless many millions of dollars have been spent, and as many more will be spent if necessary, to obtain the opportunity and privilege of attaching the rope and stretching it. A city, not less than a man, is sometimes to be judged, not at its intrinsic value, but according to the harm it is capable of doing. If Charleston were even much less valuable than it is, it will not the less meet the fate due to treason. And Vicksburgh would have been ours though it had cost four hundred millions instead of forty millions.

It is a little diverting to find the organ of all the cockneys taking this commercial view of our war. It will no doubt occur to the quick wits of thousands of them that it would have been better for the "Federal Government to have bought Charleston and Vicksburgh outright than to have spent such large sums in striving to take them by force! Let a shopkeeper alone for searching out the economies of life. But we can propound a financial monstrosity to the English far more astounding than the one discovered by the *Times* correspondent. It is this: the rebels have expended about $900,000,000 in trying to destroy the Constitution of the United States—when, according to their oft-repeated declaration, it is broken up, overthrown, long since obsolete, and not worth the shilling's parchment it was written on! There is a commercial blunder for you.

Mexico.—We publish this morning an interesting and important communication from our correspondent in Queretero, Capital of the State of Queretero, Mexico. We attach importance to the intelligence contained in this communication, as it comes from a thoroughly reliable source, and represents the condition of affairs in some portions of the Republic of Mexico in a very different light from that which most of the advices recently received from that country would lead us to believe really existed.

The Juarez Government is said to be united and working efficiently at San Luis, to oppose the French. Our correspondent says: "It is a great mistake to believe that even a fractional part of the Mexican people, outside the City of Mexico, hold any sympathy with the French, or feel a disposition to tolerate them in the country under any circumstances. On the contrary, there is a deep and deadly hatred felt towards the invaders in all the outlying States. It may be smothered for the moment, but it smoulders in one eternal, universal glow, and it will burst forth here, there, everywhere with time and opportunity."

Our correspondent also states that it is a great mistake to suppose the Mexicans are not able and do not intend to offer any effectual resistance to the French. The different States all appear to be doing their best to raise forces, and it is thought that Juarez will soon have a well-equipped, efficient army ready to take the field, besides innumerable bands of guerrillas.

These views are corroborated by Mexican intelligence *viâ* San Francisco, which we also publish.

We are disposed to believe that Louis Napoleon and the Austrian Duke, Maximilian, are the ones who, at this moment, would profit most by a knowledge of the true condition of affairs in Mexico. But this knowledge we fear they will not get until it is *too late*.

The Right and Wrong in the Case.—There is a strong effort to throw the blame of Rosecrans' defeat in the late battles in Georgia on the Washington military authorities, under pretence that the advance from Chattanooga was ordered contrary to the judgment and wishes of the Commanding General. The charge, from whatever motive it is made, reveals an utter lack of appreciation of the military situation. An advance *beyond* Chattanooga was, for Gen. Rosecrans, an absolute necessity for securing his position at Chattanooga. The possession of Chattanooga secured the salient of the upper line of railway communication between the East and West, but it left a secondary line running from Richmond, by way of Charleston and Atlanta. To have left this line, with its salient at Rome, Ga., leading up to within immediate striking distance of Chattanooga, in rebel possession, was simply to *invite* concentration against him by the enemy. To seize this was the object of Gen. Rosecrans' advance. Indeed, we know positively that, at the very outset of the campaign, when the Army of the Cumberland was set in motion from Murfreesboro, the ultimate objective which Gen. Rosecrans had in his mind's eye was not Chattanooga, but, through it, to seize Dalton, Rome or Atlanta, any one of which points would plant him on this line and enable him to make himself secure at Chattanooga. The misfortune was that he was not able to push on with such celerity as to seize one of these points before the rebels were able to make the line available for reinforcements to Bragg. Even after this, it was an error to have left Rosecrans with a force inadequate for the object in view, and the Government's failure to *reinforce* him doubtless subjects it to blame; but an advance beyond Chattanooga was an absolute military necessity, and to blame the Washington authorities for *this*, displays the sheerest ignorance, to say the least.

Official vs. Private Respectability.—The sneer of the *World* at the entertainment given to the Russian Admiral Lisovsky, by a Western gentleman, in this City, a few evenings ago, is ill-mannered and impertinent. It is a free country, and any man who wills may invite friends to meet him and order dinners, provided only he pays for them—and it is nobody's business. Capt. Eads did not pretend to act in any other character than that of a private gentleman in the courtesies he extended to the Russian Admiral. It was for the latter to judge whether the relations between the parties were such as to justify the invitation he received. The fact that the Admiral accepted the invitation to dinner, and was honored with an elegant entertainment—that he met fit company there, including the most distinguished hero of our own navy, and that he toasted his host as his "old friend," whose "courtesy and hospitality" he had often before enjoyed, and which he pronounced "creditable to his country," ought to put this question at rest.

The *World's* intimation against "gunboat and model turret contractors" may possess sarcasm but no other merit in this connection. The fact that a citizen is a distinguished boatbuilder and inventor, whose work has wrought excessive damage to rebels, is enough to entitle him to the *World's* ill-will, but happily in American society it does not preclude him from the amenities and privileges of friendship.

And the further suggestion of the *World*, that the officers attached to the Russian frigates be "*taken in charge* by our naval or municipal authorities," as if to save them from compromising their dignity by inferior associations, is an insult to the distinguished Admiral who has traveled much in the United States during the past two years, become intimately acquainted with its official as well as private respectabilities, and is well prepared to "take in charge" his own honor as well as the honor and dignity of his Government.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 30.

THIRTY MILLIONS OF PRIZE MONEY.

The aggregate of captures made by our navy since the beginning of the war, amounts to thirty millions of dollars, of which $100,000 thus far have been awarded to captors. Awards will be made more regularly hereafter and delays avoided.

DESERTERS BROUGHT BACK.

Nearly 15,000 deserters from all the Union armies were arrested through the agency of the Provost-Marshal-General's Department, up to Aug. 1.

SIXTEEN REGIMENTS IN THE INVALID CORPS.

The Invalid corps has been organized into sixteen regiments, and Colonels to command them selected from Majors previously appointed.

BRIG.-GEN. RAMSAY.

Col. Ramsay has been appointed Brigadier-General and assigned to the charge of the Ordnance Bureau, which he has filled since the retirement of Gen. Ripley.

SALES OF CONFISCATED ESTATES IN ALEXANDRIA.

11:25 P. M.—The sales of rebel estates in Alexandria will take place on Monday. The sales will be absolute and the titles given in fee simple, subject to the revision of the Supreme Court, before which it is expected the legality of the Confiscation Act forfeiting the property of rebels only during their life time, will be tested.

REPORTS FROM THE DEPARTMENTS.

An act of Congress requiring copies of the annual reports of heads of Departments to be given to the Superintendent of Public Printing on or before Nov. 1 each year, causes much activity in the various Departments in preparing their reports.

NOMINATION FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Hon. D. C. Littlejohn, so long Speaker of the New-York House of Representatives, is urged here as Speaker of the next House of Congress.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

Minister Burlingame officially communicates that the Imperial Government of China has responded to his request for an extension of time, in which to reëxport native produce, from three to twelve months. This change he says will do much for the trade of all nations, and puts us under many obligations to the Chinese.

VALUABLE MEDICAL STATISTICS

A report made to Dr. Barnes, Acting Surgeon-General, by Dr. J. J. Woodward, Assistant-Surgeon United States Army, showing the sickness and mortality of the Union armies during the first year of the rebellion, up to June 30, 1862, contains valuable statistical information; it appears that the mortality during the period named, was less than in our army during the Mexican war, or the British army in the Crimean war.

SICK IN THE HOSPITALS.

Eight thousand one hundred and seventy-three patients were reported in the military hospitals of the department at Washington for the week ending the 26th inst.

REVENUE DECISION.

It has been decided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that proprietary medicines, perfumery, cosmetics and playing cards purchased before the passage of the Excise law, must be stamped, if sold or offered for sale, after Sept. 3, 1863.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 30.

NO REBELS ON THE POTOMAC.

An arrival to-day from the Potomac flotilla reports no signs of the rebels on the shores of the river.

IMPORTANT UNION LEAGUE RESOLUTIONS.

At a late meeting of the supreme body of the Union League of the United States, a set of highly important resolutions were passed, amounting, in fact, to a political platform. It is said that in the course of a few days they will be made public.

THE DRAFT IN WASHINGTON.

The Board of Enrollment to-day closed its hearing of applications for exemption. The entire number of cases passed upon was 3,698, from which the Government has received 827 soldiers, principally substitutes, of whom 326 are colored. There are 2,000 in addition to these who have been required to report, or on failure to be proceeded against as deserters.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The general sale of reserved seats for the opening night of the Italian Opera season will commence at all the ticket offices and at the Academy of Music this morning. There will, of course, be a tremendous rush for the good places, and people who want to keep out of the hands of speculators will do well to apply early. To protect the public, as far as possible, from the operations of the latter gentry, Mr. Maretzek announces that tickets of admission with reserved seats can be procured for any of the four performances of the coming week; they are as follows: On Monday and Wednesday, "Roberto Devereux;" on Friday, "Rigoletto," and on Saturday, (evening,) "Norma."

German Opera.—The introductory performance of the artists of the German opera will take place to-night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Weber's celebrated opera of "Der Freischutz" has been selected for the occasion, with a distribution which is almost entirely new. Mr. Anschutz is of course the conductor, and the orchestra under his direction, will—we may safely say—be all that can be desired. The chorus, too, will surprise our friends on the other side of the ferry. It is the best that has ever visited Brooklyn. The cast of the opera is as follows: *Ottaker*, Herr Hainer; *Cuno* Herr Graff; *Agatha*, Mme. Himmer-Frederici; *Annchen*, Mlle. Canissa; *Caspar*, Herr Weinlich; *Max*, Herr Habelmann; *Hermit*, Herr Remy.

Niblo's Saloon.—The young American humorist, Mr. Charles F. Browne, better known as Artemus Ward, delivered his first and farewell lecture in this City last night, preparatory to a brief tour in other towns and a voyage to California. The hall was crowded literally to its utmost capacity, by an intelligent and appreciative audience, who laughed and applauded the numerous excellent *mots* of Mr. Browne most heartily. The local and political allusions received the best applause, as might have been expected, and these being numerous throughout the lecture, it was a highly satisfactory success for the speaker.

Wallack's Theatre.—This popular establishment reopened for the season last evening, when a superb audience assembled to witness the new play and give a becoming reception to the favorite artists of the Company. The piece which is called "Rosedale, or the Rifle Ball," was a success, and has been put upon the stage in a superb manner. It will need to be shortened, the performance running into the small hours of the night, and owing to this cause we are compelled to postpone a further consideration of the piece to another opportunity.

Mr. George Edward Gottschalk.—This estimable and talented young gentleman, brother of the celebrated pianist L. M. Gottschalk, died at the residence of the latter on Monday last, and the funeral ceremonies took place yesterday, at St. Stephen's Church (Dr. Cummings'.) Mr. Edward Gottschalk was in the first blush of manhood, being, at the time of his death but 27 years of age. He was born in New-Orleans, in the year 1836, and was intended, we believe, for a lawyer. His preference, however, lay in the way of literature, and to this he devoted himself with an earnestness and ability that seemed to promise a brilliant future. He was for some time a resident of the French metropolis, and contributed to the *Musée de Famille* and the *Siecle* while in Paris. Failing health compelled him to abandon a career that had opened auspiciously, and he came to New-York, where the inexpressible tenderness and unfailing affection of his brother soothed his last moments, and surrounded him with a peaceful love that was only disturbed and changed to grief by his somewhat sudden departure for another world. The services at Dr. Cummings' Church were of a most impressive character, and were especially noticeable in a musical point of view. The church was completely filled with spectators, and among those present were nearly all the prominent musical and journalistic celebrities of the metropolis. The remains were removed to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

FROM VICKSBURGH.

Return of Gen. Grant—Interest Felt in his Welfare by the Officers and Soldiers—Cleaning out Sutlers.

Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.

VICKSBURGH, Saturday, Sept. 19,
Viâ CAIRO Saturday, Sept. 26.

Things here and hereabouts are quiet. The army testifies its gratification at the return of Gen. Grant, by unmistakable signs of interest in his convalescence. Go whither I will in the lines, from soldier and officer comes the inquiry, "Have you been at headquarters to-day? How is the General?" &c. "Am glad to announce his injuries not serious; they conststed of contusions only." He was borne on a litter, from the boat to the apartments occupied by him at headquarters, by four men. We expect a week or ten days will find him in the saddle again.

Almost a fracas occurred at Big Black, day before yesterday. Some men made an attack upon a sutler's tent, and as Gen. Osterhaus was passing he ordered them to quarters. They declined doing so, and a pistol was fired by the General or one of his Staff, which dispersed them quickly. It is a favorite pastime, this cleaning out sutlers, as they call it. It is a species of lawlessness that will not be tolerated.

SECOND DISPATCH.

VICKSBURGH, Sept. 21, *viâ* CAIRO, Sept. 26.

Gen. Grant is still improving. He will be able to leave his bed in a few days.

Seventy-five bales of cotton and three freight cars were burned last night by incendiaries.

Health is good and the weather cool.

A good deal of Government cotton is coming in. Mr. Mellen, Treasury Agent, has just left here for Memphis, with some prospect of opening a limited trade.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The Chinese Rebellion—American Filibusters Engaged

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Sept. 29.

Hong Kong dates to the 20th of August, have been received.

The business in the Chinese ports was generally prostrate. The Zaping rebellion was becoming more formidable, owing to the assistance of numerous filibusters. Burgoine, who succeeded Ward as the leader of the American filibusters on the Imperialist side, has gone over to Zaping, taking many skilled riflemen with him. His first exploit was the capture of an Imperial steamer, and immediately afterward the City of Deuzen. Hong Kong papers attach great importance to his movements. They ask who can tell how many thousand filibusters will flock to Burgoine's standard since every inducement is offered which tends to gratify filibustering expeditions, such as animosity to England, the plunder of women, and the boundless dreams of conquest.

Acquittal of the Boston Rioters.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 30.

The trial of the Prince-street rioters who opposed the draft, and almost killed the Assistant Provost-Marshal, last July, resulted, to-day, in the acquittal of all the prisoners on a point of law raised by Mr. Sennott.

The point raised was that the Assistant Provost-Marshal, who served the notices on the drafted persons, was not proved to be an officer as required in the indictment, but only an employe.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 30.

The following is the calendar of the Court of Appeals for to-morrow (Thursday:) Nos. 5½, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16.

The Arabia Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 30.

The steamship *Arabia* sailed, this forenoon, with 30 passengers for Halifax and 65 for Liverpool. She takes out $37,600 in specie.

The Gulf Blockading Squadron—Captures by the De Soto and Tennessee.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OFF PASS A L'OUTRE, La., Monday, Sept. 14, 1863.

We are all much obliged to you for making the correction in the Times with regard to the part taken by the *De Soto* in the capture of the Confederate steamers *Wm. Bagaley* and *James Battle*. We have now to inform you that she arrived here this morning, bringing as a prize the Confederate steamer *Montgomery*, formerly the famous *Habanero*, captured southeast of the Mississippi, and since we dropped anchor the *Tennessee*, Capt. Wiggins, has arrived, bringing in the notorious blockader *Alabama*, which was captured by the Mobile squadron. The *Montgomery* is the sixth steamer captured lately by the *De Soto*, and unless Jeff. Davis can find the means of sinking her, we have reason to apprehend that his army this Winter will be reduced to the condition of *sans culottes*.

T. T. L.

THE BREAD RIOT IN MOBILE.

Two Outbreaks in One Day.

From the New-Orleans Era, Sept. 21.

We learn from an eye-witness of the scenes we are about to relate the particulars of one of those heart-rending affairs which are of almost daily occurrence in the war-cursed cities of the South.

On Friday, the 4th inst., the women of Mobile, rendered desperate by their sufferings, met in large numbers on the Spring Hill road, with banners on which were printed such devices as "Bread or Blood," on one side, and "Bread and Peace" on the other, and armed with knives and hatchets, and marched down Dauphine-street, breaking open the stores in their progress, and taking for their use such articles of food or clothing as they were in urgent need of. It was, in fact, a most formidable riot by a long-suffering and desperate population.

Gen. Maury, commanding at Mobile, ordered the Seventeenth Alabama regiment to put down the disturbance by force of arms. The soldiers refused to obey the order, saying that they would, if they took any action, rather assist those starving wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of men who had been forced to fight the battles of the rebellion. Upon the refusal of the Seventeenth, the Mobile Cadets were called upon. Now, the Cadets are known far and wide as a fancy military company, organized for the purpose of holiday show and parade, which has never yet seen service in any field, and probably never will. But being made of stouter stuff than the Seventeenth, which is probably largely made up of mudsills, the Cadets undertook to force these poor, desperate women to retire peaceably to their homes. Quite a little scrimmage ensued, resulting in the repulse of "the gallant fellows," who have figured in the Mobile papers for so many years as capable of material deeds. The Cadets were defeated and taught to fly in their first action, and the mob ruled the hour. Mayor Slough and the Provost-Marshal now appeared, and tried their powers of persuasion. They promised the women that if they would disperse, they should have everything they required. This strategy was more successful than open force, and the rioters went home "promise-crammed."

In the evening, however, the riot broke out again, more fiercely than ever; but as our informant left in the interval of quiet, we cannot learn the result of the second attempt. The population of Mobile very naturally strongly sympathized with these poor, starving women, and many incidents occurred to show this sentiment. One instance only we will mention: In coming down Dauphine-street, two women went into a Jew clothing store, in the performance of the work connected with their mission. The proprietor of the store forcibly ejected the intruders, and threw them violently down on the sidewalk. A policeman who happened to be near, thereupon set upon the Jew and gave him a severe beating.

The rioters openly proclaimed their determination, in case some means were not rapidly devised to relieve their intolerable sufferings, or to stop this war, to burn the whole city.

The paroled Vicksburgh prisoners at Mobile are suffering the greatest hardships for want of care and food. Several of them have been seen to lie down in the streets from exhaustion. The poor soldiers openly declared that if they are ever forced into the field again, they will leave the field in the first battle. They all allege that they have received nothing but kindness from the Union captors, and nothing but neglect from their professed friends. It is supposed that of all the 27,000 troops paroled at Vicksburgh, not more than 5,000 will ever again be forced into the ranks. The soldiers of Johnston's army regard the great contest as being now decided, and think further opposition on the part of the rebels worse than useless. We think so too.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Barry, U. S. Army; Hon. B. Field, Albion; R. L. Fenton, New-York; A. W. Clark, Watertown; M. J. Townsend, Troy, and Augustus Frank, Warsaw; Alexander G. Cattell, Philadelphia; Rev. H. Bull, Burlington, Vt., and Capt. Clinton Stockdale, Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

Hon. J. M. Cunningham, Pennsylvania; Lieut. Com. H. F. Picking, U. S. Navy; A. C. Judson, Albany; J. W. Stanton, New-York; Robert Turner, Baltimore; and C. F. S. Thomas, Buffalo, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. Cyrus Hamlin, son of the Vice-President; Jay Cooke, Philadelphia; Dr. Jos. Hogg, and H. B. Tyson, U. S. Navy; Geo. R. Renfrew, Quebec, and D. M. C. Forbes, Glasgow, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE MISSOURI GRIEVANCES.

Interview of the Delegation with President Lincoln—An Address Showing the Hardships of Loyal Men—The Removal of Gen. Schofield Requested—The Conflict Between "Loyalty and Disloyalty."

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 30,

The Missouri Delegation called upon President LINCOLN to-day by appointment, and presented, through their chairman, Mr. DEAKE, an address containing alleged grievances and asking for a change of military commander in the Department of the Missouri.

The President received the address and promised to give it careful consideration, and furnish a reply as early as practicable.

A free conversational discussion took place, continuing for several hours. The language on both sides was earnest, though courteous and friendly.

The delegation say, that from the day of Gen. SCHOFIELD'S accession to the command of the Department, matters have grown worse and worse in Missouri, till now they are in a more terrible condition than they have been at any time since the outbreak of the rebellion.

They, therefore, respectfully pray the President to send another General to command that Department, and if they do not overstep the bounds of propriety, they ask that the commander sent there be Maj.-Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

They believe that Gen. BUTLER'S presence there would restore order and peace to Missouri in less than sixty days. He would be received by their people with rejoicing, and they would once more be permitted to feel that "loyalty" is to govern in Missouri.

They entreat the President to observe that in their ill-fated State the conflict is between "loyalty and disloyalty." It is impossible that both should rule there. One or the other must go down.

They say that if the President refuses their request, they return to their homes only to witness in consequence of that refusal, a more active and relentless persecution of Union men, and to feel that while Maryland can rejoice in the protection of the Government of the Union, Missouri is still to be the victim of a "pro-slavery conservatism," which blasts wherever it reigns.

The address concludes as follows:

"We ask only justice and protection to our suffering people. If they are to suffer hereafter as now and in time past, the world will remember that they are not responsible for the gloomy page in Missouri's history, which may have to record the independent efforts of her harrassed, but still loyal men, to defend themselves, their families, and their homes, against their disloyal and murderous assailants."

The address is signed by the seventy persons comprising the Committee, who say they have endeavored carefully to avoid exaggeration and to speak the simple truth.

Among other things they ask the immediate restoration of the military control of Missouri to the hands of the National officers and troops, and the entire discharge of all the enrolled militia of the State from any further service at the arbitrary will of Gov. GAMBLE; and further, that in place of Gen. SCHOFIELD, a department commander be assigned to the Department of Missouri, whose sympathies will be with Missouri's loyal and suffering people, and not with Slavery and Pro-Slavery men.

They say that Gen. SCHOFIELD has disappointed their just expectations by identifying himself with their State Administration, and that his policy has been, as they believe, shaped to conform with Gov. GAMBLE'S Pro-Slavery and conservative views.

Obituary.

FRANCIS J. GRUND.

The sudden death of Francis J. Grund in Philadelphia is announced, and the circumstances are thus stated in a dispatch received in this City yesterday, dated at Philadelphia, Sept. 30:

"Last evening as the procession went out to serenade Gen. McClellan, they passed the house of Francis J. Grund, recently editor of the Philadelphia *Age*, when some persons in the assemblage began to express their disaffection of his recent Union speech in this city by groaning and hooting. Mr. Grund, apprehending mob violence, started for the police station, for the purpose of obtaining a force to protect his house. On arriving there he appeared exhausted, and requested that a physician might be sent for immediately. He was evidently laboring under severe illness. The physician, on examining the symptoms of the attack, pronounced the case hopeless. Mr. Grund expired a few moments afterward."

Mr. Grund is said to have been a Prussian by birth. For a number of years he has resided in Philadelphia, and last Winter accepted an editorial position on a paper then established there, called the *Age*. He became so disgusted with the Copperhead proclivities of the journal that he left it, and came out decidedly in favor of the war and of the Government. On Monday evening he made an elaborate speech in Philadelphia, defining his position. During Mr. Buchanan's Administration Mr. Grund held the position of Consul at Havre, and while Mr. Webster was Secretary of State he acted as translator in his Department.

DR. MASSIE AND THE UNION LEAGUE.—The Rev. Dr. MASSIE, of London, who brought to this country the address of the 4,000 Protestant clergymen of England and France sustaining the loyal cause, will visit the rooms of the Union League Club, this evening, and probably say a farewell word.

A RUSSIAN SEAMAN DROWNED.—The body of EMELION CHANOROFF, the Russian sailor who was drowned by falling overboard from one of the Russian war-ships in the harbor, on Monday night, has been recovered. Verdict on inquest of accidental drowning. The deceased was 34 years of age.

MORE VICTORIES.—The Grover & Baker Sewing Machines seem to be carrying off the palm at all the State Fairs this Fall. In addition to the numerous triumphs already announced, they have just been awarded the three highest premiums at the great Michigan State Fair at Kalamazoo, and at Mechanics Institute Fair at Easton, Penn.—*World*.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a list of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

Gottschalk,
The celebrated Pianist, says of them:
I have examined with great care Mr. Wm. B. Bradbury's NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES, and it is my opinion that they are VERY SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS.
I have especially remarked their SMOOTH OR WORKMANSHIP, and the power, purity, richness and EQUALITY of their tone. I recommend, therefore, these instruments to the public in general, and would wish them success.
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1863.
The most eminent of the musical profession of New-York have also given the most unqualified testimonials in favor of these instruments.
WM. B. BRADBURY, No. 427 Broome-st.

French China
DINNER SETS, richly decorated or plain.
TEA SETS, richly decorated or plain.
TOILET SETS, richly decorated or plain.
FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.
HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., Importers,
No. 500 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Returned to the City.
Dr. H. C. FLEURY, the Dermatologist, formerly of No. 20 Winter-st., Boston, can now be consulted at his office, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, for all diseases of the Scalp, Loss of Hair, Premature Blanching, Moth, Freckles, and all discolorations of the skin.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Actor passed Medical Board, N. Y. Wiles Philadelphia and Boston. Only hopes of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition, by calling on the inventor.

Trusses, &c.—M. ELLIS & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair. Ives's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
PHALON & SON, St. Nicholas Hotel.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Kendall's Amboline
FOR THE HAIR.
Kendall's Amboline
Kendall's Amboline
Kendall's Amboline
Kendall's Amboline
Kendall's Amboline
Kendall's Amboline
Kendall's Amboline
Kendall's Amboline
Is a rare compound of stimulating extracts from Flowers, Roots and Herbs, for the GROWTH and BEAUTY of the Hair. Price $1 per box of two bottles. Prepared only by KENDALL & BANNISTER, No. 606 Broadway. Sold by all druggists.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Brandreth's Pills—New Style, stamped, from one box to one thousand grose, now ready. Observe "B. BRANDRETH" in white letters on Government stamp. Principal office Brandreth House; also sold at No. 4 Union-square, and by all dealers.

Trusses.—WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS is the best Truss in the world—LIGHT, CLEAN and EASY—no pressure on the BACK or CORD. We warrant it to cure HERNIA radically. Call and examine.
GREGORY & CO., No. 436 Broadway.

Hicks & Company, No. 480 Broadway,
East side, 3 doors below Broome-st.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Children's Hats.—A CASE OF FRENCH GOODS, OPEN THIS DAY, by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

The Oriental Electro-Magnetic and Medicated Vapor Baths, at Nos. 6 and 8 4th-av., near the Cooper Union, are the greatest luxuries of the season. Open for Ladies and Gentlemen from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Miller's 50 Cent Hair Dye, Black and Brown, warranted the best, cheapest, most durable and natural in the world. Dyes instantaneously. Try it. Sold by all Druggists. Depot at No. 56 Dey-st., N. Y.

MARRIED.

CUMMINGS—CRISSEY.—In St. John's Church, Canterbury, on Tuesday, Sept. 29, by Rev. George Seabury, assisted by Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, of Brooklyn, CHARLES FREDERICK CUMMINGS and ANNA FRANCES, adopted daughter of James W. Crissey, all of Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

GARDNER—BARBER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 30, by Rev. E. O. Flagg, Rector of the Church of the Resurrection, BENJAMIN B. GREGORY and REBECCA A., eldest daughter of William C. Barber, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

HUBBARD—LIFFIATT.—On Wednesday, Sept. 30, by Rev. Henry Blanchard, SAMUEL W. HUBBARD and AMELIA A. LIFFIATT, all of Brooklyn.

MCNAIR—SHILAND.—By Rev. George Shiland, assisted by Rev. G. L. Roof, at the residence of Dr. Shiland, West Troy, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept 29, Rev. W. W. MCNAIR, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, of Eau Claire, Wis., and Miss JEANETTE A. SHILAND, of West Troy.

WHEELER—RUGGLES.—In Rochester, Mass., on Monday, Sept. 7, by Rev. Edwin Leonard, HARRIET H. WHEELER, of Brooklyn, and ELIZA T., daughter of Hon. Jas Ruggles, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

AUSTEN.—At his late residence, on Staten Island, on Monday, Sept. 28, DAVID AUSTEN, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, from Grace Church, on Thursday morning, Oct. 1, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

BERTINE.—In Washington, PETER O. BERTINE, aged 33 years and 6 months.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

BLAKE.—In Cutchogue, L. I., on Saturday, Sept. 26, after a short illness, MARIELLA F., daughter of Sarah A. Blake, aged 20 years and 6 months.

DEBEVOISE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 30, the infant daughter of David H. and Joanna Debevoise, aged 3 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 1, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 301 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

DEWEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 29, of diphtheria, MARY WALTON, youngest child of George and Mary Dewey, aged 1 years and 1 month.

Funeral this afternoon at 3 o'clock, from No. 1 Clermont-av., near Myrtle.

MILLER.—On Wednesday afternoon, Sept 30 MARY F., daughter of James A. and Jane A. Miller, aged 6 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her grandmother Mrs. M. Durando, No. 45 East 24th-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, Oct. 1, at 1 o'clock.

MEEKS.—On Tuesday evening, Sept. 29, after a long illness, FRANCES RICHARDS, dearly beloved wife of late George E. and Adeline Meeks, aged 19 years, 10 months and 3 days.

Her funeral will take place this (Thursday) afternoon, Oct. 1, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 76 Carlton av., Brooklyn.

PEIRCE.—In Gorham, N. H., on Thursday, Sept. 24, Mrs. H. H. PEIRCE, widow of the late Waldo T. Peirce, Esq., of Bangor, Me., aged 56 years.

PEARSALL.—On Sunday evening, Sept. 27, FRANCES PEARSALL, widow of Thomas C. Pearsall, in the 80th year of her age.

Her relatives and acquaintances, and those of her son, Edward Pearsall, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 1, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 3 Waverley place, without further invitation.

ROBERTS.—In Fort Lee, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 29, EVELINE D., youngest child of Catherine and John M. Bridges, aged 7 months and 19 days.

Carriages will be waiting at the foot of Spring-st., on Thursday, Oct. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend.

STRONG.—On Wednesday, Sept 30, MARY E., wife of Joseph J. Ritchie, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day, from the residence of her husband, No. 218 West 34th-st., on Friday, Oct. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SMITH.—In Princeton, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 24, Mrs. CLARISSA P. SMITH, wife of Rev. David M. Smith, in the 75th year of her age.

TOTTEN.—On Tuesday, Sept. 29, WILLIAM REYES, infant son of Abraham W. and Sarah Lavinia Totten, aged 9 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on the afternoon of Thursday, Oct. 1, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, at Dutchkills, L. I.

VAN BLARCOM.—On Wednesday morning, Sept. 30, LUCY SUTTON, youngest child of A. Elmes and Abbie R. Van Blarcom, aged 3 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, Oct. 2, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 34 Morton-st., Williamsburgh.

WHERRY.—On Tuesday, Sept 29, HARRIET H., wife of John G. Wherry, and eldest daughter of R. R. Throckmorton, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-day, (Thursday,) Oct. 1, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, east side of 6th-av., one door above 14th-st., without further invitation.

ZIMMERMANN.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 29, MARIA LOUISA ZIMMERMANN, widow of the late John C. Zimmermann, Senior, of this City.

The friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Benjamin Tomes, are invited to attend her funeral, at Calvary Church, 4th-av., corner of 21st-st., on Friday morning, Oct. 2, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 511.—Sept. 30, 1868.
51, 12, 46, 49, 69, 53, 52, 45, 75, 35, 18, 6.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 512.—Sept. 30, 1868.
38, 45, 14, 74, 30, 41, 32, 46, 78, 42, 50, 1, 59, 56, 19, 7.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
In consequence of the falling off in our whole business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices,
Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.
PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk; Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

LADIES! ATTENTION!!
Blotches, Freckles and Pimples are immediately eradicated by a few applications of Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Thousands now use it, and many state it is worth $5 per bottle. It also makes the hands soft and white. Only 25 cents. Sold by druggists everywhere.

IVORY SLEEVE BUTTONS OR STUDS—Red, White and Black, engraved, with initials, 75c. per pair, will be sent free on receipt of the price by mail. For sale by WM. M. WELLING, manufacturer of Ivory goods, No. 207 Centre-st., New-York, sign of the Golden Elephant. P. S.—A liberal discount to the trade.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816 BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.
HARLEM, July 30, 1863.
I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.
I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.
JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.
I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.
JAMES FURLONG, No. 566 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1862.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with congulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 36 South-st.

EIGHT RESTORED.
JUNE 28, 1862.
My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not hear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.
HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness at the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 509 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

HILTON'S
INSOLUBLE CEMENT.
An adhesive preparation, Insoluble in Water or Oil. It is in a Liquid Form; as easily applied as common paste, and is always ready for use. It is effectual in its applications, and all articles mended with it will be as firmly united as by natural cohesion.
It is perfect in its operation when applied to Woodwork of every description.
Leather in all shapes, even if filled with oil.
Crockery of all kinds.
Jewelry, when a cement is needed, and it is used in many cases instead of solder.
It is invaluable in all the useful arts, where an adhesive substance is needed.
It is an indispensable article for every household, and no housekeeper would be without it after once using it.
Boot makers using machines will find this Cement the only sure thing for cementing the channels.
The public have long wanted an article simple and easy of application, which would not only repair the many accidents that are constantly occurring in the performance of daily duties, but would also be useful in all the various mechanical employments where an adhesive substance is required.
The Proprietors of HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT therefore simply assert
That it is a useful discovery.
That it is intrinsically valuable, and one of the best aids to economy that the inventive genius of the age has produced.
HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT is a scientific preparation, and the legitimate result of years of study, assisted by practical experiments. Nothing like it has ever before been offered to the public, and it is now offered with the firm conviction *that its merits will give it an enviable reputation wherever it may become known.*
"This excellent article, long advertised in our columns, is a perfect contrivance for putting together and keeping fast that which accident or time has severed. Once applied to a broken joint of furniture, a fractured dish or glass, a sole of a shoe, or a bit of carpenter's work, it holds the parts together with an invincible tenacity which permits a new crack anywhere but in that particular spot. It is thoroughly insoluble, as it claims to be."—*N. Y. Evening Post, Sept. 2, 1868.*
"During our long experience as a newspaper publisher, we have had frequent occasion to speak editorially of various medical and mechanical preparations; but, as our readers will bear witness, we have never recommended the use of any article hastily or unadvisedly. Hilton's Insoluble Cement is a preparation and a very excellent preparation, too—which we have used as circumstances required, for more than a year past; and we can truly say that it possesses greater merits even than are claimed for it by its enterprising proprietors.
This cement should be found, and soon will be found, in every house, factory, workshop and counting-room in the country. Certainly no article of the kind has ever been introduced to the public which has so suddenly acquired a widespread notoriety as the Insoluble Cement. To enumerate all the purposes for which it can be successfully used, would occupy more space than we could spare in this department of the paper. Read their advertisement, and, after you have read it, straightway go and purchase a liberal supply of the Insoluble Cement. Depend upon it, after having given the preparation a fair trial, you will never consent to be without it."—*Providence General Advertiser, Aug. 1, 1868.*
REMEMBER
HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Is in a Liquid form, and as easily applied as common paste.
HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Is Insoluble in Water or Oil.
HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Will Adhere Oily Substances.
Supplied in Family or Manufacturers' Packages, 2 ounces to 100 pounds.
For sale everywhere.
M. WARD, CLOSE & CO., No. 130 William-st., Sole Agents for New-York.
For sale by CROSBY, BUTTERFIELD & HAVEN, Caloric Engine and Shoe Machine Depot, No. 32 Dey-st.

FROM F. L. CAGWIN,
PRESIDENT CITY BANK, JOLIET, ILL.
Dr. Lightbill:
DEAR SIR—It affords me the greatest satisfaction to be able to inform you that I am still improving, and have the highest hopes that my ear will be entirely well by the time you at first mentioned it would take, to effect a cure. I can say that I am truly thankful to the kind Providence which directed me to you. Since the first few days' use of your prescription, my ear has improved, and almost at once. I was relieved from a very oppressed state of feeling and an almost intolerable case, to an elastic and hopeful state of mind. What Dr. ——— not replied to me as his experience has been none so far. My catarrhal trouble seems very much better also, and, indeed, altogether my health never was so good. I am weighing some five pounds more than is usual for me, (and more than I ever weighed before.)
I can but hope that it may be the good fortune of many, with like troubles, to fall in the way of the benefit of your skill, and knowing how great the ear of impost fun is with those, who in time past, may like myself have suffered by it, and feeling a wish, sincerely at this time, to aid and commend you in establishing a high and deserved position amongst us in your profession, I beg, therefore, that you will not hesitate to refer to me, as it may be of use. I also inclose herewith, Professor Nott's reply to my letter of inquiries, which I deem highly creditable to you, and of great importance to others, as it has been to me. I will visit you again soon. In the meantime, believe me, Yours, very sincerely,
JOLIET, Ill., July 17, 1863. F. L. CAGWIN.

FROM REV. JOHN NOTT, D. D., PROFESSOR IN UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.
FONDA, N. Y., April 20, 1863.
F. L. Cagwin, Esq.:
DEAR SIR—I received your letter of April 13 to-day. I am over 61 years of age. I have had from infancy one very deaf ear, and always discharging more or less offensive matter. This year both ears became diseased, running very much, very offensive, producing the greatest debility of body and depression of spirits, and my hearing impaired in the highest degree. In such a condition, I placed myself under the care of Dr. Lightbill. He has fully restored me. I hear well. The deafness and the discharge have been removed, and have not returned. The stopping of the running has given me the highest elasticity and vigor of body, and a flow of spirits, while my fears were that stopping the discharge would prove detrimental or dangerous.
I esteem, or rather, have learned to esteem, Dr. Lightbill—for he was a stranger to me until I was his patient—as a gentleman and a man of science, in whom the highest confidence may be placed. Yours, very truly,
JOHN NOTT.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1863.
This is to certify that I have been afflicted with Catarrh for many years, which produced the usual disagreeable effects. I consulted Dr. Lightbill about nine or ten months since, and at once placed myself under his care. *I am now entirely free from Catarrh*, my throat is perfectly healthy, and my health is very much improved.
F. E. NOLAN,
Office Erie Railroad, foot of Duane-st.

Dr. Lightbill can be consulted on *Deafness, Catarrh, Noises in the Head, Discharges from the Ear*, and all acute and chronic diseases of the *Ear* and *Throat*, from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M., at his office,
No. 36 ST. MARK'S PLACE.

COURAUD'S LIQUID HAIR DYE IS, WITHout exception or reservation, the very best ever invented; gradually concentrated in COURAUD'S MEDICATED BOUDOIR, for curing pimples, freckles, sallowness, chaps, chafes, tetter, &c. &c. FOR ONE DOLLAR it changes hair from any tint of the body, Liquid Rouge, Lily White and Hair Gloss—unfailing success during a period of a quarter of a century has fully established the excellency of GOURAUD'S preparations. They can be found at Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S new and splendid establishment, No. 453 Broadway, near Grand—removed from No. 48 Walker-st.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE WORKS of the old masters now being published, designed to meet the growing classical taste which is replacing in the Albums the trash so extensively thrown on the market. Wholesale and retail at GEO. P. MOLYNEUX & CO.'S Photographic Publishers, No. 124 Nassau-st.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, &c.,
GOOD AND CHEAP, AT
WILLARD'S,
No. 3d Hudson-st.,
Corner Houston

A SUBSTITUTE—WANTED, AN ACCEPTable substitute, for whom a liberal price will be paid. Apply at No. 42 Pine-st., in the basement.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RECEPTION OF REAR-ADMIRAL LESOFFSKI, AND OFFICERS OF THE RUSSIAN NAVAL FLEET.

The Committee of the Common Council appointed to tender the hospitalities of the City of New-York to Rear-Admiral Lesoffski and officers of the Russian navy, now in this port, will embark on the Government yacht on Thursday morning, Oct. 1, at 11 A. M., at Pier No. 1 East River, and proceed up the North River to the flagship *Alexander Nevsky*, where the resolutions adopted by the Common Council will be presented to the Admiral by Alderman Fromont, Chairman of the Joint Special Committee.

Admiral Lesoffski and the officers will, with the Committee, proceed to the foot of 23d-st., North River, where a salute will be fired under the direction of Brig.-Gen. Yates.

Carriages will be in attendance to convey the distinguished visitors, together with the Committee and the members of the Common Council, to the City Hall, where a formal reception will await them from His Honor the Mayor and the Common Council, and they will receive the congratulations of our citizens generally.

The entire First division of the National Guard, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Sandford, will act as an escort, in accordance with the following order:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. N. G.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 14.—The Division will parade on the first day of October next, to unite with the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York in the reception of Rear-Admiral Lesoffski and suite of the Russian navy.

The division line will be formed on 23d-st., with the right on the 12th-av., at 12 o'clock at noon.

The salute will be fired by a detachment from the Second brigade, under the direction of Brig.-Gen. Yates.

The line of march will be published hereafter, in the programme of the Common Council Committee.

By order of Major-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.
J. H. WILCOX, D. M.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE,
FIRST DIVISION N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. —Pursuant to Division Orders of the 29th inst., this brigade will parade on the 1st day of October next, to unite with the Mayor and Common Council of the City in the reception of Rear-Admiral LESOFFSKI and suite, of the Russian navy.

The brigade line will be formed on 5th-av., with the right on 22d-st., at 11½ o'clock A. M.

The brigade staff will appear equipped and mounted at the Brigadier-General's quarters (No. 33 West 24th-st.) at 11½ o'clock A. M.

By order of JOHN EWEN, Brig.-General.

HEADQUARTERS 6TH BRIGADE N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No.—Pursuant to orders from Division Headquarters, this brigade will parade to-morrow, the first day of October, to unite with the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York in the reception of Rear-Admiral LESOFFSKI and suite of the Russian navy.

The brigade line will be formed in Twenty-third-street, right resting on Seventh-avenue, at 11½ o'clock A. M. precisely.

The brigade staff will assemble mounted on the ground at the time of formation. By order of JOHN EWEN, Brigadier-General.

W. E. JACKSON, Captain and Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS, SEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.,
NATIONAL GUARD, NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 8.—In compliance with Division and Brigade Orders, the regiment will parade in full fatigue, on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, to unite with the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York in the reception of Rear-Admiral Lesoffski and Suite, of the Russian navy.

Line will be formed in Lafayette-place, right on 4th-st., at 11½ o'clock A. M., precisely.

The several orderlies, band and field music will report to the Adjutant, on the parade ground fifteen minutes previous to the time of formation.

RESIGNATION.—First Lieut. William Seward, Jr., Aug. 24.

ELECTIONS AND PROMOTIONS.—Second Lieut. S. O. Ryder to be First Lieutenant, vice Seward, resigned, Aug. 24. Sergt. Wm. P. Halstead, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Ryder, promoted, Aug. 28.

By order of JAMES PRICE,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.
WM. H. HUME, Adjutant.
R. C. RATHBONE, Sergeant-Major.

The procession will move from the foot of 23d-st., N. R., in the following order:

Detail of Police
Escort of Cavalry.
Sergeants-at-Arms of both Boards of the Common Council, with their Staves of Office.
Carriage containing Rear Admiral LESOFFSKI and the Chairman of the Joint Committee.
The remaining members of the Committee will occupy carriages on either side of that of the Rear Admiral.
Carriage containing Flag-Capt. Sovereinin and Flag-Lieut. Semetschvin
Carriages containing the following officers of the Russian Navy:

FRIGATE ALEXANDER NEVSKY.

Capt. Fedorovsky,	Lieut. Novosilsky,
Lieut. Vlachintzeff,	Master Petroff,
Engineer Plassemann,	Midshipman Osteletzky,
Midshipman Bronevsky,	Midshipman Lialin,
Midshipman Babkizine,	Midshipman Vilaad.

FRIGATE OSLIABA.

Capt Boutakoff,	Lieut. Amossoff,
Lieut. Avitoff,	Lieut. Kachorininof,
Lieut. Kreimeleff,	Midshipman Tuder,
Lieut. J. de Litson,	Midshipman Kitachanioff,
Lieut. Palmgren.	Midshipman Brortain.

FRIGATE PERESVIET.

Capt. Kopytoff,	Master Kouriak,
Lieut. Leoneff,	Engineer Abrashkevitch,
Lieut. Jacobson,	Engineer Tverszoy,
Lieut. Vernander,	Midshipman Davidoff,
Lieut. Afonnassieff,	Midship. Baron Vietinghoff,
Gunner Lieut. Fridovsky.	

SLOOP VITIAS.

Capt. Kremer,	Surgeon Kerneff,
Lieut. Unkofsky,	Engineer Hettiber,
Lieut. Voyeikoff,	Engineer Astazof,
Lieut. Jacobson,	Master Kosluff,
Lieut. Boulgim,	Gunner-L

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.

6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
For sale at market rates.
The Coupons for November interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.

VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st,
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS
In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and Interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

NOTICE.
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Two thousand shares of the Capital Stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company having been subscribed, and ten per cent. thereof paid to the Treasurer of said Company, a meeting of the subscribers to the Stock of said Company, for the election of Directors thereof, will be held at the office of said Company, No. 54 William-st., in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of October next, at 12 noon.
WM. B. OGDEN, President.
HENRY V. POOR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1863.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Wall-st., corner Broadway,
Buys and sells commercial paper on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities.

PACIFIC BANK.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1863.
The Annual election for thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 13th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI R. R. Co.,
NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION was adopted by the Board of Directors the 18th of March, 1863:
Resolved—That, as a guarantee of the punctual payment of the interests upon the funded debt of this Company, the first net earnings in each half of the fiscal year, to the extent necessary for the purpose, shall be set off and immediately deposited as follows, viz.: so much as may be necessary to pay the coupons upon the sterling bonds in the London Joint Stock Bank, and such sum as may be necessary to pay the coupons on the dollar bonds in New-York, which deposits are hereby declared to be for the purpose only, and that public notice of the deposit shall be duly made by publication in the City of London and New-York in such manner as the President may direct."
The net earnings for the month of July being more than sufficient for the purpose, funds have been deposited with the London Joint Stock Banks in London and with Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., in New-York, for payment of the coupons due 1st February next.
Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. will pay the coupons on presentation, deducting interest at six per cent. per annum.
WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the Trust Mortgage Deeds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed proposals (indorsed "proposals for S. F. Bonds") addressed to JOHN M. FORBES, of Boston, will be received until noon of the 26th day of October, 1863, for the sale to the undersigned of First Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company to the value of $44,000. Also, of either the First or Second Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company to the value of $25,000.
J. M. FORBES,
N. THAYER,
H. H. HUNNEWELL,
Trustees.
BOSTON, Oct. 1, 1863.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD CO.—Holders of Mortgage Bonds and Income Bonds are hereby notified that the coupons falling due Oct. 1, will be paid on that day upon presentation to the Treasurer, No. 46 City Exchange, Devonshire-st., Boston; or they may be sent to him by mail, and a check on New-York will be returned.
The National War Tax of 3 per cent. will be deducted according to requirement of law.
JOHN N. DENISON, Treasurer.
BOSTON, Sept. 15, 1863.

HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE CITY of Watertown, Wisconsin, issued to the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company, can, upon the surrender of their bonds at the office of H. H. BOODY & CO., No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, receive in exchange therefor stock of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, at the rate of six shares of stock for each $1,000 of bonds, with all coupons attached.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1863.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY INCOME BOND COUPONS.—The amount of the coupons due Oct. 1, on the Income Bonds of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, has been placed to the credit of the holders, and will be paid to them on presentation.
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 William-st.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co.,
BANKERS, No. 31 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.,
WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO DELIVER, upon application, "5-20" 6 per cent. bonds in all denominations, at par.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Agents for the U. S. 5-20 Loan.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, DUE Oct. 1, 1863, on bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad, will be paid on and after that date, on the presentation of the coupons at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York.
JAMES BERDAN, Treasurer.
JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 18, 1863.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, Oct. 5. The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 P. M.
S. B. WHITE, Cashier.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

HOLDERS OF AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, Market and Security Fire Insurance Scrip—whether the amounts are small or large—may obtain fair prices for the same at the office of
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY'S COUPONS, maturing Oct. 1, will be paid at the office of JEROME, KELLOGG & Co., No. 22 Exchange-place. D. O. BRADLEY, Treas.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF THE WESTERN UNION Telegraph Company.
Stock of the Pacific Telegraph Company.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st

WANTED—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank, of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. H. MARSTON, No. 36 Wall-st.

CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO AND CALIfornia State coupons bought or collected at best rates by
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 57 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP WANTED—By WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 6th proximo. The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 6th of Oct. inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 48 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1863.
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 36 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1863.
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per cent., out of the earnings of the Road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 7th of October next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 25th of September until the morning of the 7th of October next.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

ONTARIO BANK, UTICA.—DIVIDEND TO STOCKHOLDERS.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, a dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Ontario Bank, (being the avails of what remained of its assets after the payment of debts,) will be paid to the stockholders, at the office of the subscriber, No. 167 Greene-st., Utica, on and after the 7th day of October next.
EDMUND A. WETMORE,
UTICA, Sept. 30, 1863. Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY,
No. 432 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1863.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after Oct. 1. The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 20 till Oct. 1.
THEO. BROWNING, Sec'y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL-ST., COR. VARICK.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
NO. OF DEPOSITORS..... 12,000
AMOUNT..... $51,554
Dividends have all been SIX PER CENT. on $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Deposits on or before Oct. 20 *will bear interest from Oct. 1.*
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN MCLEAN,
WM. S. WHITLOCK,
Vice Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS' BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,
Deposits made on or before 20th October will draw interest from Oct. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG. F. LEE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 293 BOWERY.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum allowed on $1,000 and under, 5 per cent. per annum on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date.
CHAS. PECK,
HENRY C. FISHER, President.
Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham square, New-York,
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,
INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE OCT. 1, WILL COMMENCE ON THAT DATE.
This Dividend will be paid free of Government tax.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
M. D. VANDERPOEL, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7. Deposits made now will bear interest from Oct. 1. Bank books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, esident.
R. H. BELL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
For paving the Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fifty-third streets.
For paving Forty-fifth-street, from Second to Third avenues.
For paving Thirty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues.
For fencing vacant lots in Forty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging in One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Third-avenue to Avenue A.
For repairing the flagging in Fifty-second street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on the Eleventh-avenue, and all upon the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the blocks on each side of the Eleventh-avenue, between the centre of the block south of Forty-eighth-street and the easterly line of Fifty-third street.
Also, all the lots in the northerly half of Block No. 248 and the southerly half of Block No. 240, being situate upon Forty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues.
Also, all the lots lying between Fourth and Madison avenues and the centre line of the block between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, and the centre line of the block between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets.
Also, Ward Nos. 13, 14 and 15 in block No. 529, on Forty-fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
Also, Ward Nos. 1 and 20, in block No. 11; Ward Nos. 33, 45 and 46, in block No. 12; Ward Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, in block No. 240, and Ward Nos. 30, 33, 34, 35 and 36 in block No. 317, all in One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, between Third-avenue and Avenue A.
Also, the lots situate upon Fifty-second-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named Assessments and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McVEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, Sept. 25, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 12 o'clock P. M.
Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.
Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JAMES T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 6 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE TO SPECIAL POLICEMEN.—CITIZENS (those whose names begin with A to F, inclusive) who were sworn in and did duty as Special Policemen during the July riots, are requested to present their claims in person at the County Bureau, Comptroller's Office, on THURSDAY, the 1st of October, at 2 o'clock P. M., for payment.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
Sept. 29, 1863.

BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
No. 32 Chambers-st.
NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE BOOKS for taxes on personal estate will be opened for payment at this office on MONDAY, Oct. 5. Due notice will be given when the books for real estate will be open.
JNO MURPHY, Receiver.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

$500.000.—AN OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED for the investment of half a million of dollars, in the purchase of an entire property, (principally real estate in and adjacent to this City,) which is eminently worthy the attention of parties able to control such a sum. Apply to WARD McLEAN, (late Field & McLean,) No. 9 Pine-st., second floor.

ALLEN & BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 26 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
OPPOSITE TRINITY CHURCH.

In offering their services to the public for the transaction of all business pertaining to REAL ESTATE, the undersigned would respectfully solicit patronage, based upon the assurance of their fidelity to their customers and their determination to use every effort for the advancement of their mutual interests. A long and steady observation of the workings of the LANDED AFFAIRS of the community, a thorough knowledge of the value of property in the City, together with their experience as TAX COMMISSIONERS, as well as the high reputation of MR. BROWN as an old AUCTIONEER, make them peculiarly adapted to their present vocation. They hope their pledges will meet with a favorable response from their friends and the public, upon whom they depend for encouragement, always assuring them that it will be regarded with a zeal and fidelity that shall be justly deserved.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
JOSIAH W. BROWN.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1863.

H. HENRIQUES, long connected with this class of business, will be in attendance at the office.
N. B. Mr. J. W. Brown will give his personal attention to the sale of furniture at private residences.

THE OWNERS OF SEVERAL COSTLY residences have indicated to me their willingness to sell, but I do not feel at liberty, under the spirit of my instructions to designate the property in an advertisement, even approximately. Gentlemen in earnest to purchase, however, may find it to their account to call on me; and gentlemen wishing or willing to sell, are respectfully assured that if it should be their pleasure to commission me, the fact shall have the largest, or the least possible publicity, as they may desire.
WARD McLEAN,
(Late Field & McLean.)
No. 9 Pine-st.,
second floor.

FOR SALE—A BRICK HOUSE AND SIX LOTS in Lafayette Village, Hudson County, N. J., one mile and a quarter from the ferry; cars leave every 20 minutes from the door; the house is 20 feet deep, including ell extension, 10 rooms, with gas and water throughout; the grounds face on three streets, and are well laid out with flowers and shrubbery and over fifty fruit trees, Lawton blackberry, grapes, &c. Inquire of EVANS JONES, No. 57 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or P. F. MENCHUTT, on the premises, corner of Washington-av. and Communipaw Road, Lafayette, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE OF THE MOST desirable properties in Brooklyn, E. D. The house is 26 by 60, four stories and high basement, standing in the centre of over a full lot; ground; a good stable, wash-house and laundry. The grounds are well laid out, with abundance of fruit and flowers, and within five minutes' walk of Grand-st. ferry. House partly furnished. Will be sold low, or let till 1st of May. Apply to the owner, A. H. WRIGHT, No. 39 Tompkins or No. 15 East 26th st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS residence of Charles A. Meigs, Esq., situated at the corner of New-York-av. and Bergen-st., Bedford, Brooklyn, together with about sixteen lots of ground and stable. The house, No. 109 and 111 Elizabeth-st., contains 26 rooms, is elegantly frescoed, and replete with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, bath &c. The grounds are tastefully arranged with shrubbery and the choicest kinds of fruit, in great variety. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 80 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 18th-st., 87x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor.
No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES IN ONE OF THE most desirable locations in Brooklyn, twenty minutes' walk from the ferries, near three car routes, contiguous to each other, will be sold separate or together. One a cottage house, containing 8 rooms, the other containing 14 rooms, in excellent order, replete with every convenience. Part of the furniture sold, if mutually agreeable. Apply to JOHN B. GARDINER, No. 236 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

BEAUTIFUL LOCATION FOR SALE.—THE grounds of the Cornwall Collegiate School, with the good will of the establishment. The place contains between 13 and 14 acres, stocked with all kinds of fruit; house large, and well fitted either for this or the boarding business; a fine building site on this place, which will be sold separately if desired. For terms and particulars, address ALFRED C. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP—WITH IMMEDIATE possession—a handsome three-story, high basem ent house, on 37th-av., near 43d-st., particularly well built and finished, and in excellent order, will take 2½ per cent. less than its present market value. Call for it immediately. Apply, after 12 o'clock, to C. G. TRAIT, No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

FOR SALE—THE STATEN ISLAND OIL AND Candle property, situated on Princess Bay, about two acres of land, with large and spacious building thereon; also, wharf 60 feet wide. These premises are well adapted for steel works, iron foundry, India rubber or petroleum oil factory; or, if required, would be very desirable for hospital purposes. For particulars, inquire of CHARLES FOX, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY DWELLING, modern style, with brown-stone front, 20 by 50, on a lot 100 feet in depth, in excellent order, No. 11 West 44th-st. Title warranted. Possession can be given in the middle of next month. The furniture, which is elegant, will be sold with the house, if desired, at a fair valuation. Can be seen any day except Sundays.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NEW TWO-story basement and sub-cellar house, well built, gas and water, pleasantly situated on Bedford-av. near Willoughby, and less than one block from Myrtle-av. cars. Price $2,500. Apply to ALEXANDER UNDERHILL, corner of Bedford and Park, or WILLIAM MARTIN, Franklin, near Myrtle.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FLOUR and Grain Store, in New-York Creek property occupied by the undersigned as oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler, in perfect order, and brick enough to rebuild a factory; a good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City, by ferry and railroad, in thirty minutes. JOYE BROTHERS, No. 3 Bread-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE FIRST-class brick house, No. 47 Elliot-place. It is unusually well built, with all the modern improvements, one minutes' walk from Washington-park and two car routes, and 15 minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry. Carpets, oilcloths, &c., also for sale, and possession given in a few days. Apply as above, or at No. 7 Beekman-st. C. H. OLIVER.

TO TEACHERS AND PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS.—For sale or to lease, a large house and grounds near the City, having been occupied as a boarding and day-school for several years, will be leased or sold for the same purpose on very favorable terms. Apply to NEWMAN & FITTON, No. 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, that very comfortable, pleasant and attractive brick house, No. — Lamartine-place, (West 29th-st.,) 22x56, three stories, with basement, attic and sub-cellar. Price, $12,000. Apply to WARD McLEAN, (late Field & McLean,) No. 9 Pine-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—NO. 49 WEST 25th-ST., A FOUR-story house, with two-story dining room extension; in complete order, and ready for immediate occupation. The furniture will be sold if desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., or GEORGE. A. ROBBINS, No. 54 William-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—208 ACRES IN Broome County, one mile from Erie Railroad station, at village of Deposit, offered in exchange for house in or near Brooklyn, or for a small country place a few hours' ride from New-York. Apply at No. 61 Broad-st., up stairs. CHARLES CARTER.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS, ON THE 7th and 8th avs.; also on the streets adjacent to the Park; also, lots in Harlem; also, lots in almost every location in the City. For particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE FAMILY MANSION, with four lots of ground and stable attached, in the upper portion of the City; suitable for a large family or institution; would be sold with or without the lots. Terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSES OF MODERATE AND MEDIUM price.—Buyers and sellers may find it to their advantage to communicate with
WARD McLEAN,
(Late Field & McLean.)
No. 9 Pine-st., second floor.

OWNERS OF LOTS WELL LOCATED for improvement, and willing to sell with a builder's loan, may make a favorable disposition of them through WARD McLEAN, (late Field & McLean.) No. 9 Pine-st., second floor.

A CAPITALIST DESIRING TO INVEST a considerable sum in Real Estate, may find a splendid opportunity by applying to WARD McLEAN, (late Field & McLean,) No. 9 Pine-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front residences, in the best locations. For particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, 26 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 64 WEST 36TH-ST., 25 feet front. Can be seen from 3 to 4 P. M., or by gentlemen before 8½ o'clock A. M.

TO BUILDERS.—TWO CHOICE LOTS FOR sale with loan. Apply immediately to WARD McLEAN, (late Field & McLean,) 9 Pine-st., second floor.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—FINE FARM OF 100 ACRES, ONLY 8 miles from New-York City, at Boiling Springs, N. J., where fifteen trains pass daily, with three houses, fine barn and all kinds of outbuildings, fruit of all kinds, well watered. Price $15,000.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 105 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A NEAT TWO story cottage, surrounded with shade trees, and pleasantly located, on the corner of Marcy-av. and Monroe-st. Rent low. Inquire of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT and offices in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the Agriculturist, No. 41 Park-row.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY SEAT WAS RECENTLY ADVERTISED as follows:
"Any gentleman desiring to purchase a first-class country seat can learn the full particulars of one which in every desirable feature and appointment is probably unsurpassed, if not unequaled, in the environs of New-York, by addressing 'Suburb,' at the Astor House.
N. B.—It must be sold on account of death, and may be had at a bargain."
The replies have been handed to me, the advertiser desiring that I should conduct the negotiation, but for certain good reasons the further development of the matter is unavoidably delayed. As soon as the impediment is removed, due notice will be given. Meantime, parties desiring information with a view to purchase, may address or apply to
WARD McLEAN,
(late Field & McLean.)
No. 9 Pine-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT called "River View," situated on the banks of the Passaic River, one mile from the village of Belleville and four and a half miles from the City of Newark, N. J. It is conveniently situated for those desiring communication with New-York. A pleasant hour's drive over fine roads through a country unsurpassed in beauty of scenery and fertility. The residence has a beautiful front on the river, sloping gradually to the water, with a landing for vessels of upward of 100 tons' burden; it contains 36 acres of good land, 12 of which are in wood, suitable for cutting; remainder in pasture, and in high state of cultivation. On premises is a new splendid mansion, 2 years old, 44 feet square, with extensions, fitted up with all modern improvements, 2 barns, carriage-houses, &c. The front and walks nicely ornamented with shrubbery and shade trees. The farm is stocked with choice fruits, among which are 600 peach trees, 250 grapevines, dwarf and standard pears, apple, quince, cherry, &c., all in good bearing condition. Above property will be sold at a bargain or exchange for improved City property; three-quarters of the purchase may remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars apply to
BULKLEY & FINK,
No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS—Longwood Park, the late residence of Charles Denison, deceased, situate in the township of West Farms, Westchester County, east of the river turnpike, and in full view of the East River and Pushing Bay, less than two miles from Harlem Bridge, and only half a mile from 3d-av. Railroad extension, with improvements, consisting of dwelling, barns, coach-house, ice-house, stables and grapery. Also 15 lots (about 7½ acres) as in the highest state of cultivation and inclosed in superior stone walls. It is capable of being divided into numerous villa sites for suburban residences, for which it is admirably calculated. It will be sold on accommodating terms. Its close vicinity to New-York Island enhances its value as an investment; or for public charitable institutions, its salubrious atmosphere makes it very desirable. A map of the property, and other particulars, will be found at the office of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or CHARLES DENISON, No. 84 Dey-st.

STAMFORD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE Stone House and 11 acres of ground, half a mile from the depot, situated on high ground, with a fine view of the Sound; has two cisterns and three wells. The house contains 19 rooms; marble mantels throughout; is lighted with gas from the village, and is in complete order. The grounds are tastefully laid out and contain a great variety of fruit trees, grapevines, &c.; a neat house for a gardener, workshop, barn and carriage-house, being altogether the most desirable property for a gentleman's residence now for sale in Stamford. For part cullars and photographic views, apply to C. W. SMITH, No. 109 and 111 Elizabeth-st., or S. SEELY, No. 7 Wall-st., basement.

TO LEASE—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, AN elegant country seat, fully and handsomely furnished. The mansion is large and abundantly supplied with hot and cold water, and commands fine views of undulating lawn of about twelve acres, well shaded with splendid old trees, and commands fine views of land and water; the garden, of about three acres, is well arranged and contains a large and fine assortment of fruit trees and trelis grapes. The coach-house and stable are large and well supplied with water; there is also a neat cottage for the gardener. This place is within nine miles of the City Hall, and in addition to the road, is accessible by rail all hours of the day or evening; in all respects a gentleman's residence. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT near Jamaica—some 12 acres. The buildings are ample and first-class. Several hundred fruit trees, in bearing, comprising every variety which can be perfected in this climate. The whole place has been highly cultivated for many years, and has a profusion of ornamental trees and shrubbery which are very attractive. It is within easy walking distance of fine schools, in a quiet neighborhood, and is entirely healthy as a place of residence. Price $10,000. No deduction nor exchange will be made, but terms easy. Address A. B. C., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—SITUATED on Rye Neck, Westchester County, at the entrance to the harbor of Mamaroneck, near the residences of Samuel L. Butchell and Alex. Taylor, Esqs., consisting of fifteen acres of land, with water front on three sides; on the premises there is a good dwelling house and outbuildings, new cottage, stone dock, good fishing and bathing, plenty of fruit, and everything requisite for a genteel residence. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, at 6 per cent. Apply to GEO. R. JACKSON, No. 201 Centre-st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE—THE WELL-arranged house, containing 14 rooms, kitchen on the first floor, furnace in the basement, with an acre of ground neatly laid out, filled with fruit and ornamental trees; situated on Centre-st., corner of 4th-st.; in the rear is a convenient carriage house and stable; the whole in complete order, and one of the most desirable places in Plainfield; now unoccupied. Apply to Squire J. H. BRONK, Plainfield, or at No. 112 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN ELTONA FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.—A modern built, two-story, attic and basement brick house, with two city lots tastefully laid out, with fruit trees and shrubbery, in a healthy neighborhood, easy of access by steam cars, horse cars and steamboat. For particulars, apply to P. ERNST, No. 311 6th-av., near 18th st.

TO LET—A PLEASANT COTTAGE, FURNISHED, in Orange, N. J., till 1st April next, corner of Harrison-st. and Morris and Essex Railroad, near Brick Church Station, to a careful tenant; the occupant has left for Europe. Immediate possession can be given if required. Apply on premises, or to GEO. BARRELL, 70 Wall-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—Situated in the village of Tremont, 8 miles from New-York; contains 14 rooms, with about 2 acres of choice fruit; stables, green-house, &c. Also, several choice building lots for sale very cheap. Inquire of W. M. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL place, with two acres of land, near the depot, at Morristown, N. J., will be sold at a great sacrifice if applied for immediately. For terms, apply to HENRY N. BEACH, Esq., No. 39 Nassau-st.; or HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.; or SAMUEL EDDY, at Morristown.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, TEN acres of choice land, barn, granary, outbuildings, a variety of fruit and ornamental trees, in New-Jersey, near the station, one hour from the City. Price $3,000. Inquire of N. G. FOSTER, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NEAR TARRYT

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ARRANGEMENT, OCTOBER.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.

SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.

The steamers META and HELEN, will leave Robinson-st., Pier, New-York, for Red Bank and intermediate landings as follows:

META, CAPT. H. B. PARKER.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.		LEAVES RED BANK.	
Thursday, Oct. 1,	3½ P.M.	Thursday, Oct. 1,	7½ A.M.
Saturday, Oct. 3,	12½ P.M.	Friday, Oct. 2,	9½ A.M.
Tuesday, Oct 6,	2½ P.M.	Monday, Oct. 5,	10 A.M.
Thursday, Oct. 8,	2½ P.M.	Wednes'y, Oct. 7,	11 A.M.
Friday, Oct. 9,	2½ P.M.	Friday, Oct. 9,	6 A.M.
Saturday, Oct. 10,	2½ P.M.	Saturday, Oct. 10,	6¾ A.M.
Monday, Oct. 12,	2½ P.M.	Monday, Oct. 12,	7½ A.M.
Tuesday, Oct. 13,	2½ P.M.	Tuesday, Oct. 13,	7½ A.M.
Wednes'y, Oct. 14,	3 P.M.	Wednes'y, Oct. 14,	7½ A.M.
Thursday, Oct. 15,	3 P.M.	Thursday, Oct. 15,	8 A.M.
Saturday, Oct. 17,	12 M.	Friday, Oct. 16,	9½ A.M.
Tuesday, Oct. 20,	8 A.M.	Monday, Oct. 19,	10 A.M.
Wednes'y, Oct. 21,	9 A.M.	Tuesday, Oct. 20,	1 P.M.
Thursday, Oct. 22,	10 A.M	Wednes'y, Oct. 21,	2 P.M.
Friday, Oct. 23,	10½ A.M.	Thursday, Oct. 22,	2 P.M.

River Fare, in all cases, 10 cents.

OCTOBER, 1863

LONG BRANCH, SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT STEAMER HELEN, CAPT. J. P. CORLIES.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.		LEAVES BRANCH PORT.	
Thursday, Oct. 1,	7½ A.M.	Thursday, Oct. 1,	2½ P.M.
Friday, Oct. 2,	7½ A.M.	Friday, Oct. 2,	2½ P.M.
Saturday, Oct. 3,	7½ A.M.	Saturday, Oct. 3,	3 P.M.
Monday, Oct. 5,	8 A.M.	Monday, Oct. 5,	2 P.M.
Tuesday, Oct. 6,	8 A.M.	Tuesday, Oct. 6,	2 P.M.
Wednes'y, Oct. 7,	8 A.M.	Wednes'y, Oct. 7,	2 P.M.
Thursday, Oct. 8,	8 A.M.	Thursday, Oct. 8,	2 P.M.
Friday, Oct. 9,	8 A.M.	Friday, Oct. 9,	2 P.M.
Saturday, Oct. 10,	8 A.M.	Saturday, Oct. 10,	2 P.M.
Monday, Oct. 12,	8 A.M.	Monday, Oct. 12,	2 P.M.
Tuesday, Oct. 13,	8 A.M.	Tuesday, Oct. 13,	2 P.M.
Wednes'y, Oct. 14,	8 A.M.	Wednes'y, Oct. 14,	2 P.M.
Thursday, Oct. 15,	8 A.M.	Thursday, Oct. 15,	2 P.M.
Friday, Oct. 16,	8½ A.M.	Saturday, Oct. 17,	12 M.
Monday, Oct. 19,	10 A.M.	Tuesday, Oct. 20,	2 P.M.
Wednes'y, Oct. 21,	10 A.M.	Thursday, Oct. 22,	2 P.M.
Friday, Oct. 23,	10 A.M.	Saturday, Oct. 24,	6 A.M.
Monday, Oct. 26,	10 A.M.	Tuesday, Oct. 27,	6½ A.M.
Wednes'y, Oct. 28,	8 A.M.	Thursday, Oct. 29,	7½ A.M.
Thursday, Oct. 29,	8 A.M.	Friday, Oct. 30,	8 A.M.
Saturday, Oct. 31,	8 A.M.		

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.

The steamer THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY Jr., will leave New-York, foot of Jay-st, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 6 o'clock P. M., landing at Newburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie each way. The CORNELL will commence running on TUESDAY, Sept. 22, 1863.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.
NEW-YORK, May 5, 1863.

FOR CATSKILL AND MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL will leave foot of Franklin-st., TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., landing at Malden, connecting with stages at Catskill to the Mountain House, Pelhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMboat DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7 10 A. M. Fare to Yonkers 25c.; fare to West Point and Newburgh, 75c.; Poughkeepsie, $1 to Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson, $1 25; to Albany, $1 50, connecting with New-York Central and Northern Railroads.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIden and SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. MONT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

STEAMER MATTAWAN WILL LEAVE Robertson-st. Pier daily, Sunday excepted, at 3 P. M. for Keyport. Returning, leave Keyport at 8 o'clock A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 15 and 5 P. M.	7 22, 10 27 A. M., and 3 37 and 5 22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 30 P. M.	10 57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5 22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—FALL ARRANGEMENT.—Leaves James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. Mail train for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3 30 P. M. Express train, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. For Syosset 8 and 11 A. M., and 3 30 and 4 30 P. M. For Jamaica, at 8 and 11 A. M., and 3, 4, 4 30, 5 30 and 6 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train to Yaphank, at 9 15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations. Fare for this train at excursion rates. For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 6 15 P. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS: 7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.

8 30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo

4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Sept. 10, the trips leaving New-York at 10 40 A. M. and Long Branch at 11 10 A. M., will be discontinued. On and after Monday, Sept. 14, the J. D. BEERS will leave foot of Murray-st., at 6 45 A. M., connecting with trains for all stations, and at 3 P. M. for Manchester, Toms River and intermediate stations. B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—On and af er WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, 1863, trains on this road will arrive and depart from foot of Barclay-st., New-York, *via* Hoboken. Important changes in running time will be made on that date, for which see bills

J. B. BASSINGER, Supt.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany, 10 30 A. M.; for Dover Plains, 10 30 A. M., 4 P. M.; for Croton Falls, 8 15, 10 30 A. M., 4 P. M. For other trains, see time-tables.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 00 A. M., 9 15 A. M., 1 15 P. M., 4 20 P. M. and 6 25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11 15 P. M.; for Monsey, 8 15 P. M., and 4 20 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Tickets for these Excursions are now for sale at the office of the CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York. For description of the routes, and further information, apply at the office, foot of Cortlandt-st., or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

PEARL

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,866	Brooking,	Oct. 6.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace,	Oct. 20.
CAROLINA	2,978	Roberts,	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.

They are fitted up for first, second and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin..... { $80 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage..... 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 30.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wdns'dy, Oct. 7.
EUROPA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednes'y, Oct. 14.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 21.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct 28.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wedes'y, Nov. 4.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
ANGLIA
will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, to be followed by the COLUMBIA, from NEW-YORK, Oct. 20.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin.....$80
Intermediate..... 40
Steerage..... 30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $25, $35, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL,
touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday.....Oct. 3
CITY OF MANCHESTER..Saturday.....Oct. 10
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....Oct. 17

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
AMERICA,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next

SATURDAY, Oct. 3.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

STEAM TO LONDON.

The splendid British iron steamship
CELIA,
3,000 tons,
Capt. G. C. SMITH,
will sail from Pier No. 36 North River, New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, at 3 P. M., for LONDON DIRECT.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$80
Second Cabin..... 50
Steerage..... 30

PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

For passage apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the Office No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 4 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS LINE, VIA PANAMA,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at noon,
The steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,
the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.

N. B.—Attention is called to the change of route.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

To sail on
SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The new side-wheel United States mail steamship
EVENING STAR,
WILLIAM R. BELL, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for Havana and New-Orleans, SATURDAY, Oct. 31.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C.
Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents,
Washington and Georgetown.

FOR LIVERPOOL—TAPSCOTT'S LINE

Ship MONARCH OF THE SEA, sails Oct. 1.
For London—X Line,
Ship VILLA FRANCA, sails Oct. 3.

For passage to or from Liverpool and London, or drafts available in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales, at the very lowest possible rates, apply to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—TO SAIL on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.—The new side-wheel United States Mail steamship MORNING STAR, J. M. COURTENAY, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for New-Orleans SATURDAY, Oct. 17. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES H. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 28.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS, No. 201 Centre-st.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between GEO. R. JACKSON, LAWRENCE TAYLOR and JAMES J. BURNET, under the firm of GEO. R. JACKSON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.

GEO. R. JACKSON,
LAWRENCE TAYLOR,
JAMES J. BURNET.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the name of GEO. R. JACKSON, BURNET & CO., succeeding the late firm of Geo. R. Jackson & Co.

GEO. R. JACKSON, JAMES J. BURNET,
GEO. H. JACKSON, GILBERT J. BURNET,
J. B. JACKSON, EDWARD V. BURKE.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1863, No. 56 Wall-st.

THE FIRM OF DE FORREST & PALMER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. F. H. PALMER will sign in liquidation.

F. L. DE FORREST,
F. H. PALMER.

The undersigned will continue the Stock and Note business in his own name at No. 56 Wall-st. as heretofore. F. H. PALMER.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the transaction of a General Stock Commission and Insurance business, under the firm of GARESCHE, MINTON & CO., offices No. 3 Broad-st. EDWARD D. GARESCHE,
CHARLES A. MINTON.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863. EDWARD K. WILLARD.

No. 22 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the transaction of a commission stock brokerage business, under the name of SAXTON & RAYMOND. EDWIN A. SAXTON,
E. MONSON RAYMOND.

MILITARY.

NEW-YORK COUNTY SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The Committee hereby give notice that they have fixed their office at the Supreme Court Rooms, Nos. 71 and 73 Duane-st., up stairs, and that said office will be open daily at 9 o'clock A. M., until the business for which the Committee was organized is disposed of.

The Committee also give notice that no applications for the payment of substitute or relief money will be entertained until the District Board of Enrollment have examined and accepted the person drafted into the United States service, under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863.

The certificate of acceptance by the District Board of Enrollment must be presented to this committee.

The following Rules and regulations have been adopted in relation to drafted persons in indigent circumstances, who have families dependent upon them for support:

1. The term "citizen," employed in the fourth and seventh sections of the Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, embraces all residents of this City and County liable to draft and service under the Act of Congress.

II. The words "having a family depending on him for support," which occur in the fourth section of the Ordinance aforesaid, and their equivalent as used in the seventh section of said Ordinance, are construed to mean and include the following cases, that is to say:

1. A man having a wife and child or children,
2. A man having a wife only,
3. A man having children, whose wife is dead,
4. A man having a parent or parents, or other near relatives, for whom he habitually provides.

} Who are wholly dependent upon him for support.

III. Drafted persons in indigent circumstances, situated as above, who upon inspection by the Board of Enrollment are found liable to serve, and who shall elect to serve, and actually be mustered into the service of the United States, on applying to this Committee, and satisfying them in regard to the above points, will be furnished with a certificate as provided in the fourth section of the Ordinance, which will entitle their families to the amount of relief therein expressed, not exceeding the sum of three hundred dollars, which will be paid by the Comptroller in such installments, and at such times, as will, in his judgment, best afford the assistance needed by such families.

IV. In case any such indigent drafted person whose liability to serve has been determined by the action of the Board of Enrollment has a family depending upon him for support, who are in such a condition as to render it, in the opinion of the Substitute and Relief Committee, a case of peculiar hardship for him to leave them, and he shall be unable to procure a substitute within the time required, he may report the fact to said Committee, and on their being satisfied in regard to it, and particularly that he has used his best endeavors to obtain a substitute they will furnish him a certificate to be presented to the Comptroller, who will thereupon pay to the proper officer of the Government the sum necessary to obtain his exemption from the draft.

V. In all cases of application for the payment of money to substitutes for the drafted persons hereinafter specified, the Committee will require the following particulars, that is to say:

POLICEMEN will furnish written or printed statements, to be subscribed and sworn to by them, setting forth:

1. Their residence, giving the Ward, and the name and number of the street or avenue.
2. Their age, and whether married or single.
3. The fact of their having been drafted, and in what Congressional District, and whether they have been duly inspected by or under the direction of the Board of Enrollment, and found to be liable to perform military duty under the Act of Congress entitled "An Act for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., passed March 3, 1863.
4. The date of his appointment as a member of the Metropolitan Police, and the place and Precinct within the City and County of New-York where the applicant is stationed and performs Police duty, and the date when he was so stationed or detailed.

Each of said statements must have affixed to it a certificate signed by the Captain or other commanding officer of the Precinct to which the applicant belongs, to the effect that the facts therein set forth are true, and this certificate must be countersigned by the President of the Board of Police.

FIREMEN and Exempt Firemen performing active duty will furnish written or printed statements, to be subscribed or sworn to by them, setting forth—

1. Their residence, giving the Ward, and the number and name of the street or avenue.
2. Their age, and whether married or single.
3. Their occupation.
4. The fact of their having been drafted, and in what Congressional District, and whether they have been duly inspected by or under the direction of the Board of Enrollment and found to be liable to perform military duty under the Act of Congress entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes," passed March 3, 1863.
5. The name of the engine, hook and ladder or hose company of which they are members, or in which they perform duty, and the date when they were elected as such members, or became attached to such company, and whether or not they perform active duty in the Fire Department.

Each of said statements must have affixed to it a certificate signed by the foreman and secretary of the company to which the applicant belongs, to the effect that the facts therein set forth are true; and this certificate must be countersigned by the Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Board of Representatives of the Fire Department.

MILITIAMEN will furnish written or printed statements, to be subscribed and sworn to by them, setting forth—

1. Their residence, giving the Ward, and the name and number of the street or avenue.
2. Their age, and whether married or single.
3. The fact of their having been drafted, and in what Congressional District, and whether they have been duly inspected by or under the direction of the Board of Enrollment, and found to be liable to perform military duty under the act of Congress entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces," &c., passed March 3, 1863.
4. The name of the company and regiment, or other military organization within the City and County of New-York to which the applicant belongs, and the date when he became a member of such company and organization, also his present rank.

Each of said statements must have affixed to it a certificate signed by the commandant of the company to which the applicant belongs, to the effect that the facts therein set forth are true, and this certificate must be countersigned by the Colonel or other commanding officer of the regiment or other organization.

VI. The moneys authorized by the ordinance to be paid for substitutes, as above, will be paid to such substitutes respectively, or their duly authorized agents, at the office of the Comptroller, or such other place or places as he may designate, immediately upon their furnishing him with satisfactory evidence of their acceptance and actual muster into the service.

☞ Blank forms of application for relief under the ordinance may be obtained either at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, City Hall, or at the Committee Rooms, Nos. 71 and 73 Duane-st.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee.

GEO. F. THOMPSON, } Clerks.
CORNELIUS CORSON, }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1863.

TEN THOUSAND SUBSTITUTES WANTED.

$300 IN CASH PAID TO THE SUBSTITUTE BEFORE HE LEAVES THE ROOM.

Apply to the County Substitute and Relief Committee, Nos. 71 and 73 Duane-st., Supreme Court Rooms, up stairs.

HOURS FROM 8 A. M TO 2 P. M.

By order of the Committee
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
ORISON BLUNT Supervisor.
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor.

CORNELIUS CORSON, } Clerks.
GEO. F. THOMPSON, }

NOTICE TO DRAFTED MEN.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards. }

All drafted men in this District who have not yet reported, and all those whose time has been extended, are hereby notified that they must report at these "Headquarters" on or before the 1st day of October, or they will be proceeded against as deserters, and will be treated as such.

BENJ. F. MANIERRE,
President Board of Enrollment and Provost-Marshal.
SPENCER KIRBY,
Commissioner Board of Enrollment.
GEORGE F. WOODWARD,
Surgeon Board of Enrollment.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL, SIXTH DISTRICT
OF NEW-YORK, No. 185 SIXTH-AV.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1863.

ALL DRAFTED MEN BELONGING TO THE Second and Third Sub-Districts (Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards) of the Sixth Congressional District, whose cases have not been heard and adjudicated upon or who have been held for service and not since reported, are hereby notified to report themselves at the headquarters of this District, No. 185 6th-av., between Sept. 28 and Oct. 3, inclusive.

All such not reporting within such time will be deemed deserters, and be proceeded against accordingly.

JAMES W. PARR,
Provost-Marshal and Pres. of Bd. of Enrollment.
CHARLES A. LA MONT,
Member of Board of Enrollment.
JAMES W. POWELL,
Surgeon of Board of Enrollment.

ARMY MEDICAL BOARD,
No. 458 BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK, }

THE ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, CONVENED for the purpose of examining candidates for appointment as Surgeons and Assistant-Surgeons to colored troops, meet daily at No. 458 Broome-st.

Candidates for examination are requested to present themselves between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

LINE OFFICERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY for regiments now in the field; gentlemen who have had experience, and can furnish satisfactory references as to character, capability, &c., can be mustered in at once, and paid from the date thereof, by applying at No. 491 Broadway, fourth floor, of Major D. C. VAUGHAN.

EXEMPTS.—DRAFTED EXEMPTS CAN HAVE their papers prepared at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FINE PAIR OF HORSES FOR SALE—Morgan stock, 15⅜ hands, perfectly sound and kind, beautifully formed, long tails, with high life and fine action, good travelers, with great bottom and endurance. In use of a gentleman and his family, and not sold for any fault. Inquire of WM. H. BARBOUR, Office Etna Insurance Co., No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

RAILROAD IRON WANTED.—ANY PARties having light rails, which they will sell for railroad bonds, can find a purchaser, by addressing ENGINEER, care of Thomas Coombs, No. 175 William-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK

OPENING NIGHT.
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 5, 1863,
FIRST SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,
When will be presented
Donizetti's opera, in three acts, of
ROBERTO DEVEREUX.

The principal characters by
MADAME JOSEFINE MEDORI,
MLLE. HENRIETTA SULZER,
SIGNOR FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI,
SIGNOR FERDINANDO BELLINI.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7.....ROBERT DEVEREUX
FRIDAY, OCT. 9.....RIGOLETTO
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, (Extra night).NORMA

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

The Box Office of the Academy is now open, where subscriptions are received for twelve nights.

SALE OF TICKETS.

The sale of secured seats and admission tickets for any of the above-named representations will commence
THIS MORNING
at the Box Office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and down town at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner Nassau and Pine sts., from 8 A. M.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Late Wallack's, corner of Broome-st. and Broadway.
TO-NIGHT, (Thursday,)
Positively last night of the grand Pantomime of the
GREEN MONSTER AND WHITE KNIGHT,
together with the magnificent ballet of the
VIVANDIERE.
Also, a fine classical exhibition entitled
THE ROMAN GLADIATORS.
And a beautiful performance on the
TIGHT ROPE.
Commence at 8; terminating at 10½ o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.

The Management desires to announce that, owing to Mr. BOOTH'S engagement at this Theatre for the present Fall season being by circumstances limited to four weeks, he will be unable to repeat his several great rôles, as usual. As his many friends and admirers may desire to know in advance the nights on which particular characters will be represented, the Management announces a list of the several characters in which he will appear during the week, and the nights devoted to each character:

THURSDAY, (To-night).....HAMLET.
FRIDAY (Mr. Booth's benefit).....RICHARD III.
SATURDAY.....RICHARD III.

Mr. Booth will be sustained by
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
and a powerful company.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,
BY EMINENT DUSSELDORF ARTISTS.

By D. W. IVES & CO., on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, at 7½ o'clock, at the Derby Galleries, No. 625 Broadway, a collection of valuable and important works of art by the most eminent artists of Dusseldorf, together with some specimens by distinguished French and Belgian painters. In calling attention of connoisseurs, amateurs and the art-loving public to this sale, we would simply state that the collection has been made in every case from the artists themselves by a gentleman of cultivated taste, whose opportunities, from a lengthened residence at Dusseldorf, for the acquisition of paintings of the highest class, are unsurpassed. Every specimen in the sale may be fairly said to be a chef d'œuvre of the particular artist—the range of subjects including history, landscape, figure, genre, fruit, marine, still life, &c., the principal feature being the presence of the world-renowned painting,

"RETURN OF THE REAPERS," BY BECKER,

which formed one of the leading attractions in the late Mr. Boker's collection, of Dusseldorf pictures, in addition, is a SUPERB FRUIT PIECE, BY PREYER, and examples by

Preyer,	Leutze,	Achenback,
De Block,	C. M. Webb,	Meyer Von Bremen
Hubner,	Guillemin,	Kindler,
Robbe,	Post,	Herzog,
Hoguet,	Muyden,	Adloff,
Hiddeman,	Bewer,	Bosch,
De Brackeleer,	Hahn,	D'Unker,
Geselschap,	C. Becker,	Engelhardt,
Meyerheim,	Brumier,	Steinicke,
Munthe,	Flamm,	Boser,
Jacobsen,	Klein,	Volkers.

The collection is now on exhibition, and catalogues ready for delivery from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. until sale. Catalogues will be forwarded by mail to those sending a request to that effect. Auctioneers' offices, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL
THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 1,
AT 12¾ O'CLOCK, AT THE
STOCK SALESROOM,
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
For account of whom it may concern:

Shares.		Shares.	
20	Empire City F. Ins..	$100	20 Etna Fire Ins..... $50
10	Merchants' Ins.....	50	100 Firemen's Fund Ins. 10
10	Arctic Fire Ins.....	50	10 Brevoort Fire Ins.... 56
30	Eagle Fire Ins.....	40	20 Greensburgh Gas Co. 100
20	Gebhard Fire Ins....	100	56 Merchants' Mut. Ins. 100
300	Cairo City Property	100	25 United States Ins 25
3	C. Marine Ins.....	100	40 Comw'ealth Fire Ins 100

$8,000 Peoria and Oquawka Railroad 8 ℘ cent. 2d Mtge. Bonds.
$5,000 Lee County 8 ℘ cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Keokuk City 8 ℘ cent. Bonds.
$10,000 New-Albany City 8 ℘ cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Keokuk, Mt. Pleasant and Muscatine Railroad 7 ℘ cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st Mtge. 8 ℘ cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Indiana State Pref. Special Canal 5 ℘ cent. Stock.
$800 New-York City 6 ℘ cent. Stock, due 1887.
$2,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 7 ℘ cent. Bonds.

NEXT REGULAR STOCK SALE, MONDAY, OCT. 5.
ALBERT H. N

THE UNION MASS MEETING.

Continued from First Page.

Stars and Stripes floating over his head; while in the remote background stands a modern Democrat, with large tears rolling down his cheeks, big as turnips, because he cannot have the Union as it was. [Laughter and cheers.] And, if you can find an impressible Copperhead woman, I should paint her in the attitude of reaching him a crash towel to wipe away his tears. [Loud laughter and applause.] My friends, a single word more, and that is upon the present aspect of the gigantic struggle in which our Government is engaged. *We are to be successful.* [Cries of "Good."] He who doubts it is a political infidel. He who doubts it must believe that God has deserted our Government and our country. Why, look and see within what limits we have compressed it. At the commencement of this rebellion it held control over more than 830,000 square miles. To-day it has jurisdiction over less than 300,000 miles. [Cheers.] It is a bird's-eye view, geographically, of the rebellion. But as we compress their power into the Gulf States, as we diminish the area over which they hold rule, we diminish in greater ratio the strength of their arms. What has been accomplished? Why, the mighty artery of commerce which leads from inland seas to the Gulf of Mexico is now God's own free highway, over which the commerce of the country again floats unobstructed. [Cheers.] The particular battles and efforts by which that result was secured are fresh in your recollection. A bird's-eye view only of the aspect of the country can satisfy everybody that, within a limited period of time—without the aid of the men at the North who ought to give it—we can crush the rebels in front with arms in their hands—and at the ballot-box crush their sympathisers in the rear. [Loud applause.] And what are the duties devolving upon us to do this? We owe it to the good and true loyal men at the South—men who have been true in evil report, like the gallant Admiral who sits before you. [Cheers.] If there were no other earthly consideration, the good and true men who have stood up amid all the perils which surrounded them in the rebel States, demand it, and we owe it to them to vindicate their rights as well as our own. We owe it to our gallant armies in the field, to send recruits to them to enable them to bear on our standard until it floats again over every hill of our domain. We owe it to the good mothers and kindhearted sisters, whose husbands and sons have gone forth to the conflict. We owe it to the character of our institutions; because, if they go down, they go down in eternal night, as the last effort of a free Government in the world. [Cheers.] We owe it to all the considerations that accumulate upon us in the ages of the past; we owe it to the uncounted generations of the future, that we, in this day of our country's trial, do our duty like men. And woe to those who fail to do that duty! [Cheers.] We had a class of men in this country in the struggles which resulted in the establishment of this Government known as Tories. They were unspotted patriots compared with these men who trammel the Government to-day. But still our fathers exiled and drove them from their lots into a distant province in the East. You had a class of men in the War of 1812 that rendered aid and comfort to our enemies. They were excluded from all offices of civil and political trust until they ceased to exist as a party. And let me tell you that the men who to-day join hands with the rebels of the South will hereafter meet the accumulated judgments that were visited upon the Tories of the Revolution and the Federal party of 1812, and they will go down to their grave unwept, unhonored and unsung. [Loud cheers.] I cannot doubt, Mr. President, from the spirit that pervades this vast meeting, that your State will awake in thunder tones—that she will send a cheering note of victory to encourage our troops in the field, and to discourage the rebels in arms against them; and I will not for a single moment believe that on the night which shall crown your elections, but what the cheering fires of liberty will be lighted up along all your hill-tops, and that the shouts of freemen will go up along all your valleys—that the old Empire State of New-York has nobly responded to the call of the country. [Prolonged and loud applause.]

SPEECH OF GEN. JOHN COCHRANE.

Gen. JOHN COCHRANE was then introduced amid applause. He thanked the audience for their kind reception. He would speak to-night, not of party but of broad issues. He was for peace, but there are different descriptions of peace. An honorable peace is not possible by conciliation. The rebels are determined and united, and, however wrong, they are sincere. There may be doubtful, cold, indifferent men at the North, willing to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage. There are none such at the South, and, God helping the Union men, there shall be none at the North. [Cheers.] There is but one democracy. That is the people fighting for the cause of the people. But these gentleman say they are for a vigorous prosecution of the war. Nowhere have they declared in their platform for a vigorous prosecution of the war. The two leaders of the party are HORATIO SEYMOUR and FERNANDO WOOD. From the utterances of these men it can be proved that they are favoring the cause of the rebels. Said STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, "Pattonism emanates from the heart, fills the soul, infuses itself into the whole man, and speaks and acts the same language." In his Cooper Institute SEYMOUR said during the campaign which elected him: "With the pervading uncertainty as to the purposes of the war, I do not believe it possible to succeed." The purposes of the war were not uncertain. Mr. LINCOLN had said at that time, in his letter to Mr. GREELEY, that the war was for the Union, and that alone. Gen. COCHRANE spoke of the riots that the City had passed through. The persons who planted the public mind in such a state as to render such an outbreak possible, and instigated it, should be held to the bar of public opinion and be punished. [Cheers.] He invoked the acts of the Copperheads of this State to prove that there is no truth in their assertion that they are for a prosecution of the war and the salvation of the country. They are for peace and peace upon any terms. In a letter written to the London *Times*, by a man named MAURY, after the defeat of LEE in Maryland, and the fall of Vicksburgh, it was he said that the cause of the South yet looked bright. There had been many agencies to work for them. There was a peace party at the North, which would do much to embarrass the National Government and prevent the reinforcement of the army. The peace party was mentioned as one of the agencies to favor the rebellion. They say they are for the war, and yet they prevent the reinforcement of the armies. They say they are against mobs, and yet they were the instigators and leaders of the mob. ["That's so," cheers.] They say they love the soldiers—oh, how much, and yet they refuse them a vote. Gen. COCHRANE concluded as follows: They say we are for subjugation. It is true. We are for subjugation to the last rebel who denies the authority of the Government of the Union. We are for the subjugation of the rebellion, not for the subjugation of the States. [Applause.] And, gentlemen, if I know myself, if I know you, we are for our country, we are against party. We will never ground our arms till that flag again waves over the whole of our territorial extent, and in the plentitude of our Constitutional glory. We are for the country; the country now; the country as it is and as it ever will be, one and undivisible. [Cheers.] And the miserable, contemptible peace-parasites and Copperheads, they are for party, party, party. Party they will have though the country perish. Party they will have though our ensignia be trampled in the dust. They rise as their country falls. They fall as their country rises.

> I had rather be a dog and bay the moon
> Than such a Roman!

SPEECH OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

On being introduced was received with the wildest demonstrations of applause. The audience rose to their feet and gave cheer upon cheer as he advanced to the front of the platform. He spoke as follows:

I was invited here this evening, not as a politician, but as a naval officer, to witness this meeting; and it has been most gratifying to me to see the unanimity and Union feeling which prevails here. But I must leave politics to you, fellow-citizens; I meddle not with them in the way of speeches; but I sympathise most sincerely in all the sentiments expressed by the ones who have spoken here this evening. [Applause.] I will endeavor to do my duty on the sea while you do your's on the land. [Great and enthusiastic applause.]

SPEECH OF HON. E. B. WASHBURNE.

Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, followed in a speech of much vigor and power. He said that he rejoiced in the evidence which he saw before him in the immense auditory of the loyal people of New-York, that they were soon to be redeemed from the thraldom of Copperheads and traitors. [Applause.] The people of the West were looking with the most anxious interest at the result of the coming election in New-York. They believed that the result of the last year's election gave a new lease to the life of the rebellion, and cost our country tens of thousands of precious lives and millions of treasure. The riots had left a blot upon the escutchion of the City and the State which could never be effaced. Those riots were intended as an insurrection and a counter-revolution, and those scoundrels, whom their precious Governor addressed as "friends," were not only rioters, but conspirators as well. He looked to the great and the loyal people of New-York, and declared there that if if they did not grant the ban of disloyalty to rest upon them, they must reverse the verdict of a year ago. [Applause.] In Ohio, he said that the traitor VALLANDIGHAM could not succeed: he would be trampled in the dust After the election he would be so politically dead that he would be like one of the early Governors of New-York, WILLIAM the Testy—there would be scarcely enough left of him to bury. [Laughter.] In Wisconsin the contest was going forward, and they would have a glorious triumph. They were ignoring all partizan feeling, and he had been delighted by the patriotic sentiments of their distinguished Senator (MORGAN) upon that subject. They were rallying all loyal men, all friends of the Union, upon one common platform. In Illinois they had MCCLERNAND, of the Democratic Generals, and the brave JACK LOGAN, [applause,] and others, standing out upon this glorious platform of Union in a full and hearty support of the Administration in all its efforts to put down the rebellion. And the country would see the glorious results. The speaker related an anecdote of Gen. DIX, serving to show that his strong devotion to the Union cause was one of the saving features in the Administration of the imbecile BUCHANAN, for he sent to New-Orleans, commanding as inferior officer of a revenue vessel, to arrest his superior who was disloyal, concluding his order with the familiar words, "If any one attempts to pull down the flag, shoot him on the spot." Let the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and New-York go for the Union, and the rebellion would be substantially at an end, because its leaders now rely upon the Copperheads of the North. There was nothing that could withstand the fervent words in behalf of this glorious Union of ours, words of sympathy for our noble soldiers and the words of sympathy, support and confidence for our Government. [Applause.]

The Chairman here introduced to the audience Mr. HIHN, Member of Congress from Louisiana, of whose speech the following is a brief synopsis:

SPEECH OF HON. MR. HIHN.

He said that he was from a State that produced loyal men, notwithstanding the unfortunate position into which she had been forced by the rebellion. Thanks be to God, by the efforts of Admiral FARRAGUT and the Generals of the West, they were no longer under the rule of JEFFERSON DAVIS, but could again openly avow their devotion to the Stars and Stripes. Louisiana never seceded from the Union by her own vote. [Applause.] She was a small State, but occupied a position second in importance to none; and for that reason the rebel Government so early endeavored to secure her as a part of the Confederacy, and with such persistency defended her against the Union forces. In that State they had no distinction of party—no distinctions save the broad and comprehensive one of loyalty and disloyalty. [Applause.] When Union men began to despond there, one fine morning there appeared before the City of New-Orleans eleven vessels bearing the glorious Stars and Stripes, and before they knew who commanded the fleet, a dispatch was sent ashore threatening punishment if any further outrages were perpetrated against those who manifested their love for the old flag. That communication was signed by Admiral FARRAGUT, [cheers,] who had just received such a splendid welcome from the audience he then had the pleasure of addressing. There was one resolution adopted by their united voices to which all loyal people would respond, and that was the one advocating a vigorous prosecution of the war. [Applause.] The glad response had already come from Maine, and California had responded by a majority of twenty thousand for her Union candidates. The country looked to New-York to do her duty in the crisis. In Louisiana they were doing a great work under the judicious management of that statesman and soldier, the heroic BANKS. [Applause.] Under it they were rapidly making Union men of every Secessionist, and before January next, he would assure them, that Louisiana would be entirely within the Union and with a loyal, upright, patriotic State Government to assist in carrying out the great powers delegated to the American people by the Constitution of the United States. [Applause.] He exhorted them to encourage the soldiers, who, thus encouraged, would march on to victory.

> "For gold the merchant plows the main,
> The farmer plows the manor;
> But glory is the soldier's praise,
> The soldier's wealth is honor."

The Meeting Outside.

The meeting outside was a success. Hardly had darkness set in when the sidewalks and streets in the vicinity of the Cooper Institute began to be covered with citizens listening to the band playing National airs, and beholding the display of fireworks, composed of Roman candles, volcanoes, rockets, and the calcium lights, placed at each of the three stands, which made the square from Third-avenue to Broadway, and the adjacent thoroughfares, one glare of light. When the Hall of the Cooper Institute was filled to overflowing, in all parts of the square thousands of people were clustered around the different stands, who exhibited the greatest enthusiasm till 10 o'clock and after. Platform No. 1 was placed on Third-avenue, facing toward Broadway; platform No. 2 was stationed in front of the Bible House, and platform No. 3 was stationed near Fourth-avenue. Banners and transparencies, covered with loyal mottos, and the American colors, were displayed from the various platforms. As to the number of persons present, the nearest approximation that we can arrive at is, that there were four or five acres of people closely packed together.

Stand No. 1.

At about 7½ o'clock the immense audience around this stand were called to order by Mr. WM. H. MCKINNEY, who announced Mr. M. J. WILLIAMSON, Chairman. The first speaker was Col. JOSEPH C. JACKSON, of New-Jersey. He said that the people would, in the November election, answer the question whether they would support the soldiers in the field or not—slave labor or free labor—liberty or despotism. He declared the presence of the Russian fleet in our harbor had a moral effect. He felt confident that Russia was our friend, and in the event of a European convulsion, if American affairs were unlawfully interfered with, then the echo of Russian thunder would commingle with the thunders of the Stars and Stripes.

Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, the nominee for Secretary of State, was next introduced.

He said the questions at issue before the country were new, and must be answered with decision. One question was the disruption of the American Union, which loyal men would scout at, involving questions out of which would spring new wars, and also making it necessary to employ a large standing army. The next question was in adopting a policy which must result in disgraceful compromise, which dishonors the nation and drags the flag in the dust. Another question is that presented by the Governor of this State, whether the State of New-York is prepared to assert itself in defiance of National authority. All such questions, and those relating to economy, must be laid aside for the all-absorbing one of the life of the nation. Jealous European Governments and desperate traitors, are watching the strife with the keenest interest, and it only remained for the people of New-York to speak forth their will at the coming election to satisfy all lookers-on as to the result of the Union cause. He prophecied that the latent Union feeling in all parts of the nation would start forth with an overwhelming power if a foreign despot should tread its soil in battle array. As for the success of our armies, he would only point at results; the great army of the West was open; half of the so-called Southern Confederacy was at our feet, and the remaining half would soon be at our disposal, when the loyalists would again have the old flag to wave over them, and the traitors met a traitor's doom. Remarking upon the Democratic Press, he declared there had not been published an article expressing fellowship and friendship with our noble soldiers. Let the battle-cry for the November election, in the words of the old hero, ANDREW JACKSON, be "The Federal Union; by the Eternal, it must and shall be preserved."

Speeches of varied eloquence and power were made by Senator LAPHAM, of Clinton County; Capt. CONWAY, of the Hawkins Zouaves; Mr. RUFT. B. ROOSEVELT, Mr. JNO. M. ENGEB, and Mr. F. H. LAMBERT.

Stand No. 2.

This stand bore the follow mottoes: "Sustain our Brave Soldiers;" "Our Country Now and Forever;" "One Union—One Destiny."

Mr. HENRY RICHARD presided, and, in opening the proceedings with a few remarks, introduced

Mr. G. F. STEINVENNER, who called on all loyal men to indorse the Union ticket, which was the only ticket in support of the Union and in opposition to the rebellion. The Empire State would support that ticket, and show the Copperheads that they were not to bury in the dust the great tree of liberty, which had been planted by the founders of this great republic. He hoped the proceedings of the night would give a deathblow to the Copperheads and Secessionists of the South, who had caused the present gigantic rebellion. [Applause.]

Mr. HEGARTY followed, and in an effective speech, which elicited rounds of applause, he urged upon all present to let their rallying words be, "Union, Constitution and Liberty now and for evermore."

Mr. JAMES MCCALLAM also made a forcible and short address.

Mr. LEMON was next called upon. He deprecated in strong terms the conduct of Gov. SEYMOUR as inimical to the Union. He conjured those present to sustain the Union and Constitution at all hazards, and come nobly forward to support the Syracuse ticket. He concluded a spirited address, amidst much applause.

After a few other speeches had been heard, the crowd at Stand No. 2 dispersed.

Stand No. 3.

Mr. DAVID R. JACQUES was unanimously elected Chairman at this stand, and upon being introduced, made some very felicitous remarks, in which he set forth the issues involved in the coming election, and urged upon all patriotic voters the importance of sustaining the position of the Empire State—not so much on account of the importance of the offices to be filled, as on account of the moral influence which a Union victory of this State would have in Europe, and also upon the rebel sympathizers in the Northern States.

Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER followed in an eloquent address, in his usual felicitous style. He was frequently interrupted with deafening applause, and especially so when he alluded to the fact that he had just made his exit from the Hall, where he had listened to the remarks of the "Old Salamander," (as he termed him,) Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT. Why, asked the speaker, has he come here? Why has he left his place in the naval service at this time to attend a Union meeting in this City? The answer is, he has the cause of the Union at heart, and he is anxious that the great State of New-York should speak out in tones not to be misunderstood on the side of that Union for which he has suffered and sacrificed so much.

The speaker referred to his own trials and sufferings during the late riots, and stated that but for thirty-one gallant and courageous young men of the Ward in which he resided, his house would have now been desolate and his children fatherless. He closed by earnestly urging all citizens to stand by their flag, and by the Union which had done so much for them.

Messrs. FRANK W. SHEPARD, HENRY S. SMITH and Dr. CHAS. H. MILLER followed with brief speeches, in which, with much ability, they set forth the real issues involved in the present struggle for the salvation of the Union, and urged every man to do his whole duty in this crisis. The great crowd listened with deep interest until a late hour, often interrupting the speakers with deafening applause.

Letters Received from Gentlemen Unable to Attend.

LETTER OF HON. ROSCOE CONKLING.

UTICA, Sept. 25, 1863.

Messrs. H. Smith, John Keyser, J. G. Abbe, A. M. Palmer, S. Shook, Samuel Sinclair, John Fitch, S. S. Hall, Committee:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter informing me that a meeting will be held at the Cooper Institute on Wednesday, the 30th inst., to ratify the nominations made at the Republican Union State Convention, and inviting me to address it, was received several days ago.

I have retained it unanswered, in the hope that I might be able to accept your invitation, but I am disappointed. Professional engagements constrain me to forego the pleasure it would give me to address the people in whose midst have recently been realized the results of opposing and maligning the Government.

In the City of New-York, more than anywhere else, there seems to be an opportunity to determine by fair argument whether it is patriotic, or wise, or even safe, to heap popular odium upon the constitutional authorities and laws of our country at a time like this. Opposition to the Government, or opposition to the Administration, as a class of persons call it, has borne fruits so bitter at home among your neighbors, that they should be, and no doubt they are, the more ready to consider its effects abroad in the land, and to weigh coolly the question whether their great Metropolis, so imperial in power and position, does not owe it to herself to give to the army, and the navy, and the Government, and the cause of the country, the aid, of all others immeasurably the most needed, namely, support at the ballot-box. Silver and gold has New-York given munificently; soldiers has she sent by thousands of her bravest and her best; but the vote of her people must be given, if she would act well her great part in the drama of heroism and loyalty.

Nothing but political support is needed now to carry the nation safely and quickly through the dangers which beset it, whether they arise from treason at home, or from perfidy and impertinence abroad. With this support, a successful war and an honorable peace, a peace which "comes to stay," will be ours presently; without it, embarrassment and delay to us and encouragement and assistance to our enemies are inevitable.

The first State in the Republic and the first City in the Republic have a grave duty to discharge at the approaching election, and it would be a sorry spectacle if, after California, and Maine, and Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and the rest shall have recorded anew their vows of loyalty and marched to the front, the State of New-York should refuse the pledge and stumble to the rear.

No such humiliation is in store for us, if the issues of the pending canvass are thoroughly canvassed. I intend to give my time and efforts, as far as possible, to such appointments as may be assigned me, and I regret that I cannot begin on Wednesday evening.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROSCOE CONKLING.

LETTER OF GOV. CONY

AUGUSTA, Sept. 29, 1863.

To Messrs H. Smith, John Keyser, S. Shook, A. M. Palmer, J. G. Abbe, Samuel Sinclair, S. L. Hull, John Fitch:

GENTLEMEN: Your note of the 17th inst., inviting my presence at a meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute on the 30th of September current, to ratify the nominations of the Republican Union State Convention of New-York, was duly received.

I had fully expected and intended to have met with you on that occasion, and am disappointed that the state of my health, resulting from a sudden illness, forbids my attempting the journey at this time. The election to come off in New-York is but another of the battles in the rear, which have been fought with such signal encouragement to the friends of the Union; and profound as is the interest which all must feel in the result of the campaign in the Empire State, it is relieved of solicitude by the omens derived from those glorious successes. If aught were needed to inspire great effort to win the victory, the utterances of the Richmond Press, in its attempts to cheer the drooping spirits of the rebels, that they were about to obtain, through the demoralization of Northern society, and Democratic successes in Northern elections, compensation for the disasters of Gettysburgh, Vicksburgh, and Port Hudson, would furnish that inspiration. The loyal people of Maine, believing that those who are striking at the National Administration are dealing blows against the life of the nation, inscribed upon their banner the motto, "Loyal and unconditional support of the measures and policy, civil and military, of the Administration in conducting the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the vindication of the authority of the nation."

Striking the key note of the loftiest patriotism, they achieved a victory over the sympathizers with treason and rebellion and their deluded followers which has cheered the spirits of our soldiers in front, and made glad the loyal heart of the country. That banner they now pass to their brothers in New-York, confident that, as they receive it untarnished, so they will bear it bravely and victoriously onward in their coming conflict.

Asking you to excuse the lateness and brevity of this reply, as up to the last moment I had expected to have been with you in person.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient serv't,
SAMUEL CONY.

LETTER OF GOV. CANNON, OF DELAWARE.

STATE OF DELAWARE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
DOVER, Sept. 25, 1863.

To Messrs. H. Smith, John Keyser, A. M. Palmer, J. G. Abbe, S. Shook, John Fitch, Samuel Sinclair, Solomon Hull, Committee:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of invitation, requesting me to be present at the ratification meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute to confirm the nominations of the Union Convention at Syracuse, has been received.

It would give me pleasure to be with you, but I am necessarily prevented.

The loyal men of the country regard with intense anxiety the elections in the great States of New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Every indication of popular sentiment unfavorable to the Administration is felt as a disaster second only to the loss of a battle.

Defeat at the polls in the Free States is the dissolution of the Union. The ballot is equivalent to the bullet: the one silences the traitors at home not less effectively than the other strikes down our more manly enemies in the field. Both are necessary and equally useful to sustain the Government.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
WILLIAM CANNON.

LETTER OF HON. LUCIUS ROBINSON.

Messrs. H. Smith, John Keyser, J. G. Abbe, A. M. Palmer, S. Shook, John Fitch, Samuel Sinclair and Solomon Hull, Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication inviting me to be present and address a meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute, on the evening of the 30th inst. I should cheerfully accept the invitation if it was possible for me to do so. Since a causeless and wicked rebellion first raised its bloody hands for the overthrow of our free institutions, and to bring on a reign of riot and anarchy, I have endeavored to discard all party and personal considerations, and to unite with those who are most earnestly engaged in defending the Union, supporting the authority of the Government, and maintaining law and order. I, therefore, regret extremely that imperative official engagements will deprive me of the pleasure of being with you at the meeting to which you invite me.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,
L. ROBINSON.

LETTER OF HON WM. M. EVARTS.

Messrs. H. Smith, John Keyser, A. M. Palmer, J. G. Abbe, S. Shook, Saml. Sinclair, John Fitch, S. L. Hull:

WINDSOR, Vt., Sept. 26, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: The invitation of your Committee to address the ratification meeting, to be held at Cooper Institute, on Wednesday next, has this day come to my hands, having but just now been forwarded from my office. I regret to say that my professional engagement will detain me from New-York till after this meeting. If it were in my power to do so, it would give me pleasure to comply with the request which your Committee have done me the honor to make.

I have every desire for the success of the very acceptable ticket which has been put in nomination, and shall be happy to do what may be in my power in its support.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,
WM. M. EVARTS.

LETTER OF HON. WM. H. SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1863.

To H. Smith, John Keyser, J. E. Abbe, S. Shook, A. M. Palmer, S. L. Hull, Samuel Sinclair, John Fitch, Committee of the Union Central Committee, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I regret that I cannot accept your kind invitation to speak in in New-York for the Union. Until the present crisis, the Union has been maintained without real solicitude about either soldiers, seamen or treasure. Now that these are contributed so bountifully and so cheerfully, God forbid that the Union should perish for the want of the first and most necessary element of national life, voters.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD.

LETTER OF GEN. SIGEL.

READING, Penn., Sept. 28, 1863.

To Messrs. H Smith, John Keyser, J. G. Abbe, A. M. Palmer, Samuel Sinclair, S. L. Hull and John Fitch, No. 44 Wall-street:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for your kind invitation to be present at the Union meeting in Cooper Institute on the 30th inst., but take leave here to say that my position and duties in this district do not allow me to leave my post. I however, assure you of my earnest and unwavering adherence to the cause you represent, and sincerely wish that your actions will be followed by final success. Very respectfully and truly yours,
F. SIGEL, Major-General.

Eloquent letters were also received from Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON and FRANCIS LIEBER, LL. D., but want of space compels us to omit them. They will appear in the TIMES to-morrow.

NEW-JERSEY.

COLLISION ON THE RIVER.—Yesterday morning, during the prevalence of the fog, the ferry-boat *Jersey City* ran into the United States revenue cutter *Tishoga*, which resulted in damaging the latter vessel to a considerable extent. The cutter was struck on the starboard bow, displacing some of the planks and knees. The ferry-boat escaped uninjured. The cutter had her powder, stores and crew on board ready to sail for Fortress Monroe, but this accident will delay her for several days.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—The Fall term of the Hudson County Court will open on Tuesday next. Judge OGDEN being confined to his bed by illness, Judge VREDENBURGH, of Monmouth County, will preside. There are a large number of criminal cases awaiting trial.

Sales of Printing Goods at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Sept. 29.

The *Journal's* commercial report says that the printing goods sales for the last two days have been 7,000 pieces 64x64 at 15½ cents. Holders now ask 16½ cents.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The Europa off Cape Race.

The Question of Recognition by France.

Systematic Snubbing of Mr. Mason in England.

Maffit Resigns on Account of Ill Health.

Proposed Loans for Jeff. Davis and Maximilan.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

CAPE RACE, Tuesday, Sept. 29.

The Royal Mail steamer *Europa* passed Cape Race, *en route* for Halifax and Boston, at 3:30 P. M. to-day, (Tuesday.) She was boarded by the news-yacht, and a summary of her news obtained.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 19th.

The United States frigate *Constellation* arrived at Gibraltar on the 11th.

The steamships *Great Eastern* and *Hibernia* arrived at Liverpool on the 19th.

The Madrid *Epoch* asserts that the Cabinets of Washington and Madrid have determined to submit the question of jurisdiction in the Cuban waters to the arbitration of the King of the Belgians.

Rev. Mr. STEWART, late a Chaplain in the rebel army, has been lecturing before the Southern Club at Liverpool. He charged the New-England clergy with instigating the war, and asserted that the war would soon end when President LINCOLN loses clerical support. He declared that the South had the means of carrying on the war for years to come, but was nevertheless ready to lay down the sword, and leave the questions at issue to the ballot.

The Russian reply to the English note is published. It professes an ardent desire to restore tranquility in Poland. Discussions could only end in establishing divergence of views, and to assume all the responsibilities and hopes of the principle of non-intervention which Russia had constantly respected,

The political news is unimportant.

The *Europa* has seventy-six passengers; all well.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A letter from Richmond in the Confederate organ, the *Index*, speaks of the probable early recall of the representatives of the South from England, on account of the attitude of the British Government.

The London *Star* fears that it is the intention of the French Government to speedily recognize the Confederates. It adduces various acts and demonstrations to justify the belief, and comes to the conclusion that we must be prepared for French recognition before long.

The London *Herald*, adverting to the rumored probable recall of Mr. MASON from London, says it is in consequence of the systematic rudeness with which he has been treated by RUSSELL. The *Herald* hints that it has been through the suggestions of Mr. ADAMS that Mr. MASON has been excluded from official intercourse with the British Government.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* says a new loan for the Confederates is contemplated.

The French Government has certainly not thrown any difficulty in the way of the *Florida*. Capt. MAFFIT resigned command of the *Florida* on account of ill health. Lieut. BARNEY probably takes command.

One of the reasons given for the decline of the Paris Bourse is the apprehension by some operators that the decision in the case of the *Florida* may lead to unpleasant feelings between the French and Federal Governments.

The Paris *Pays* says the English journals are mistaken in looking upon the note lately published in the *Moniteur*, respecting the *Florida*, as a step toward the recognition of the Confederates. It was merely a recognition of belligerent rights. If the Emperor's Government believed itself bound to recognize the Confederates and establish official relations at all, it would do so openly, and not by indirect means.

The Bourse was firm. Rentes closed at 68. 15c.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The Paris *Opinion Nationale* believes itself able to state that the English Cabinet, fearing France may take possession of Mexico, is strongly endeavoring to persuade the the Emperor of Austria to consent to the acceptance of the throne by MAXIMILIAN.

The Emperor says that 8,000 Irishmen will be enrolled for services in the new Empire. These statements caused a material improvement in Mexican securities in London.

The *Times'* City Article remarks that the employment of Irish troops is calculated to prevent the United States from undertaking any aggression on the new monarchy.

THE NEW MEXICAN LOAN.

We translate from the last number of the *Memorial Diplomatique*, received by our European mails, the following passage:

"We are enabled to announce that a Mexican personage of elevated rank, and versed in financial affairs, after having visited Miramar for the purpose of paying his respects to the Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN, has returned to Paris, where he has had interviews with several financial notabilities. He is now in London, where he is engaged in preparing the way for a loan to be contracted by the Mexican Government.

The bases of this loan have been settled. It will amount to $500,000,000, one portion to be devoted to the repayment of the expenses of the French expedition, and the other portion to the partial extinguishment of the arrearages due to English creditors, still another to be capitalized, and the remainder to supply the expenditures of the Mexican Government.

It is said that there was some talk of giving up Lower California to France as a guarantee for her claims, but we believe that this project is connected with another combination proposed by American (Mexican) citizens, with a view to invite European capital to their country, and to develop their national industry."

COMMERCIAL PER EUROPA.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 19.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 110,500 bales, including 57,000 to speculators and 11,000 to exporters. The market has been excited and prices have advanced 1d. @2d. The sales on Friday were 10,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet at the quoted rates of Thursday, which are as follows:

Orleans, nominal.....27d.
Mobiles, nominal.....26¾d.
Uplands, nominal.....26¾d.

The stock in port is estimated at 172,000 bales, of which 39,000 are American.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester market is firm.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market is dull, and prices tend downward, with a considerable decline on all descriptions. BIGLAND, AYTHA & CO., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report Flour very dull, and 6d. @1s. lower. Wheat heavy, and 4d. @ 6d. lower, chiefly on the inferior qualities; Red Western, 7s. @8s. 3d.; Red Southern, 8s. 6d. @8s. 9d.; White Western, 9s. @9s. 9d.; White Southern, 9s. 3d. @9s. 9d. Corn dull and 6d. lower; Mixed, 26s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—The provision market is quiet but steady. Pork inactive. Bacon quiet and steady. Lard steady. Tallow steady. Butter firmer.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes quiet and unchanged; Pots, 29s.; Pearls, 34s. Sugar tending downwards. Coffee firm. Rice very dull. Linseed still declining. Linseed Oil easier. Sperm Oil firmer; sales at £95, 10s. @£96. Resin quiet but steady. Spirits of Turpentine firm.

BOULT, ENGLISH & Co. report PETROLEUM dull and unchanged; Refined, 2s. 6d. ₩ gallon; Crude, £20 @£22 ₩ ton.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARINGS' Circular reports WHEAT very dull and 1s. @ 2s. lower for English. IRON firm. SUGAR firmer. COFFEE tending downward. TEA easier. RICE steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm. PETROLEUM steady at 2s. 1d. for Refined. TALLOW firm at 43s. SPERM OIL dull at £90. LINSEED OIL still declining; sales at 42s. 9d.

Funds on the 18th were rather firmer, but there was no variation. Full demand for discount notes unchanged. The Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The effect of the *Persia's* news was not, therefore, developed on securities.

GROVES & TODD report PROVISIONS quiet and steady; RESIN tending upward.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Baring's Circular quotes Illinois Central Shares at 15@13 discount; Erie Shares, 73@75; United States Fives, 66@70.

Consols closed on Friday at 93¾@93⅝ for money.

The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £116,000.

HAVRE, Friday, Sept. 18.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 38,000 bales; market active and excited, and prices considerably higher, closing less firm; New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 345f.; New-Orleans *sus* 332f. Stock in port 24,000 bales.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept 19—Evening.

COTTON firmer but unchanged: sales on the day of the steamer's departure, 15,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 7,000 bales

BREADSTUFFS—Very dull. Corn still declining; mixed 26s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—dull.

ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Recognition of the Poles as Belligerents Demanded—An Attempt to Limit the Jurisdiction of Spain Around Cuba.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

CRACOW, Wednesday, Sept. 16.

A leading article of the *Czas* to-day demands the recognition of Poland as a belligerent Power, declaring it would otherwise appear that the Powers approved the present condition of the conflict and the barbarous measures that are being taken.

"This recognition," says the *Czas*, "would only be the logical consequence of the armistice accepted by Poland, and rejected by Russia. It would not cost a man nor a shilling; it would put an end to all conspiracy, secure Poland and Europe from revolutionary designs, and preserve the dignity of the Great Powers, while it protected the interests of Poland."

SPAIN.

MADRID, Tuesday, Sept. 15.

The Ministry is quite determined to chastise the Riff insurgents if the Emperor of Morocco does not keep his promise.

The Washington Cabinet has demanded that the distance to which Spanish jurisdiction extends around the Island of Cuba shall be reduced to three miles. It is asserted that the Government is little disposed to make this concession.

Marshal O'DONNELL and Sir Y. CRAMPTON, the English Ambassador, have arrived here.

[Advertisement]

Our Social Relations; Remarkable Marriages; Anglo-Saxon Weddings; Money and Matrimony; The Training of Girls on Physiological Principles; Preëxistence; Visions; Dream Land; Foreknowledge; Experience of Sir WALTER SCOTT; The Unity of Man; Insanity; Memory; Our Artists; The Hair—red, brown and black, &c., in the *Phrenological Journal*, October number, by first post, 15 cents.

FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Young men desirous of becoming expert penmen and accountants, and otherwise fully qualified for the duties of a New-York counting-room, will avail themselves of the superior advantages offered at GOLDSMITH'S Commercial Institute, No. 756 Broadway. Established over twenty years.

N. B.—A good handwriting guaranteed to ladies or gentlemen in ten easy lessons.

[Advertisement.]

MORE VICTORIES.—
HERRING'S SAFES'
IN THE LATE GREAT FIRE
AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1863.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

GENTS—I take pleasure to inform you that one of YOUR PATENT CHAMPION SAFES has been the means of saving MY BOOKS, PAPERS, &c., in perfect condition, at the late fire which occurred here on Monday night, Sept. 14. The Safe remained in the ruins fifteen hours, and was subjected to so great a heat that the brass ornamental plates and knob are melted off.

Respectfully yours, ANDREW BROWN.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1863.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

GENTS—Our city was visited by a very destructive fire on last Monday night, Sept. 14, destroying the building in which we had our office. Our books, PAPERS AND MONEY were preserved in one of YOUR FIRE-PROOF SAFES. This Safe was subjected to an intense heat for ten hours, and has done us good service.

Respectfully yours, PEASE & TROWBRIDGE.

☞ HERRING'S patent champion fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S patent burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S patent crystallized iron, the best and most reliable protection against fire and thieves now known. HERRING & Co.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & Co., Philadelphia.
HERRING & Co., Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX IN THE FIELD.—The renowned KNOX, having announced his Fall style of Hats as ready, there was quite a rush yesterday to his well-known establishment, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, to get a sight of the beauties. The approval of the multitude was unanimous. KNOX maintains his established reputation as the Hatter *par excellence* of the metropolis.

[Advertisement.]

MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FA[illegible]NS.—Brilliant and valuable nov